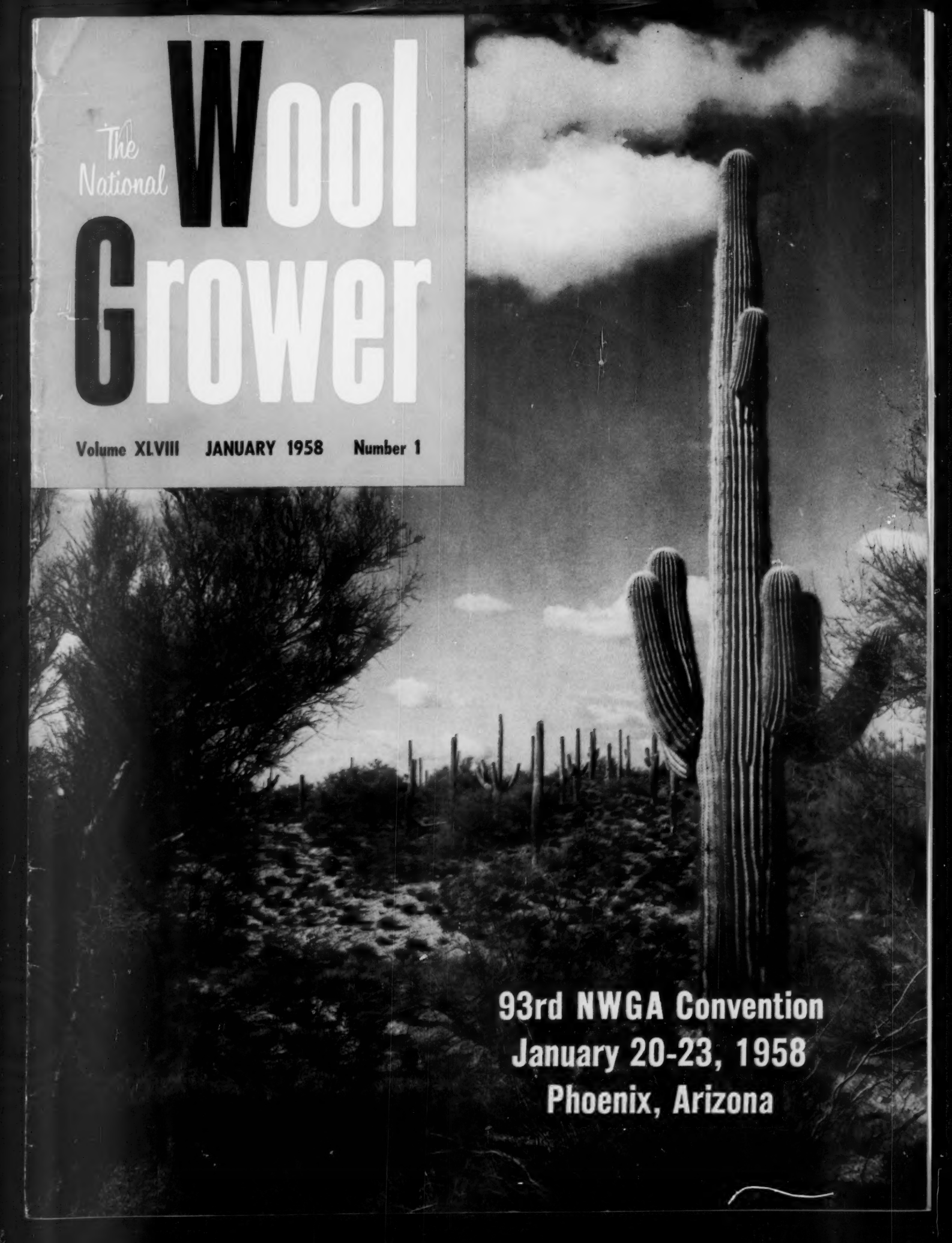


The National Wool Grower

Volume XLVIII JANUARY 1958 Number 1



93rd NWGA Convention
January 20-23, 1958
Phoenix, Arizona



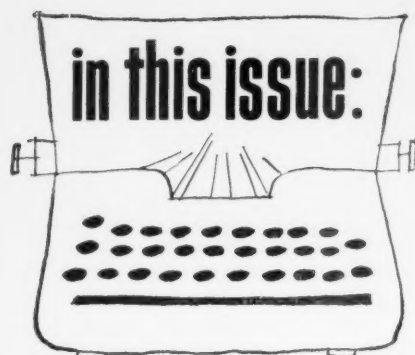
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IN THIS SPECIAL CONVENTION ISSUE:

You'll read about the convention . . . the 93rd annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association. The complete program and brief sketches on the principal speakers begin on page 21. Program for the Women's Auxiliary can be seen on page 37.

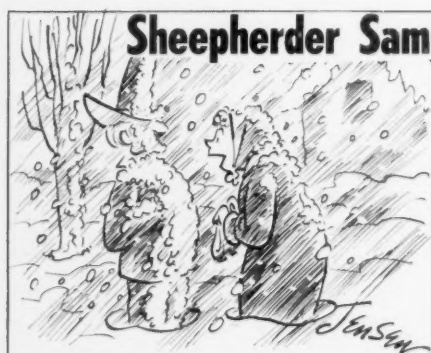
PREPARING YOUR WOOL, AND— SELLING YOUR WOOL:

Two vitally interesting and valuable articles in this issue deal with preparation of wool for markets, page 28, and selling your wool to the best advantage, page 19.

STATE CONVENTION REPORTS:

Last of the State Associations to meet in 1957 were Montana and Texas. Reports of their convention results are carried in this issue, beginning on page 11.

ALL THIS AND MORE—IN THIS ISSUE
REMEMBER TO PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE—THEY PATRONIZE YOU!



I'm afraid I've talked a bit long."

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January, 1958



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Convention Bureau
Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
124 North Second Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

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I prefer: single _____ double _____ twin _____ suite _____

Date of Arrival: January _____, 1958. Date of Departure: January _____, 1958.

Name _____

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\$10.00 deposit required if arrival after 6:00 P.M.

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Adams Hotel (Central & Adams).....	10-12	12-14	
San Carlos Hotel (Central & Monroe).....	7	9-10	
Sahara Motor Hotel (First St. & Polk).....	13-17	16-20	
Arizona Hotel (14 So. 3rd Ave.)	7-8	9-10	

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Van Buren) Deposit Required 1 person \$9-12; 2 persons \$12-16



THE COVER:

You pronounce it sa-war-o. You spell it Saguaro, and when you see this giant cactus, rare in the United States, you know what true beauty on the desert is. . . . That's this month's special convention issue cover—beauty on the desert—the Saguaro Giant Cactus. Blossoms of the Saguaro are Arizona's State Flower. These blossoms are creamy white and appear in clusters at the extremities of the branches in May and early June. Fruits of the Saguaro, which mature in mid-summer, split open, revealing the bright red pulp filled with glistening black seeds, and are often mistaken for flowers.

The **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**
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National Wool Growers Association

January 1958

Volume XLVIII - Number 1

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR
TED R. CAPENER, ASST. EDITOR

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CONTENTS

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Reservation Blank	1
The Program	21
Your Convention Speakers	22

FEATURED

NWGA Officers Send New Year's Greetings	8
CRI Hearings Information	10
BLM Grazing Fees May Be Increased Industry Leaders Meet With Secretary Benson	10
Cuts in Utah Grazing Permits Stir Controversy	14
Idaho Statesman Editorial: Insight for Sheepmen's Problems	15
Lamb and Mutton Imports Pose Threat To U. S. Sheepmen	15
Sheep Disease Information— Round Worms	25

WOOL

Are You Selling Your Wool To The Best Advantage?	19
Preparing Wool For Marketing and Manufacture	28
December Wool Market	34

LAMB

December Lamb Market	39
----------------------------	----

MISCELLANEOUS

USDA Experiments With New Soil Bank Plan	10
Lamb Feeders Urge Wool Act Renewal	14
American Farm Bureau Federation Resolutions	31
Eisenhower's Plans For Renewal of Trade Agreements Act	35
World Trade Advisory Committee Formed	35

STATE CONVENTIONS

Montana	11
Texas	12

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Research News	3
Cutting Chute	4
From State Presidents	16
Sheepmen's Calendar	17
This Month's Quiz	32
The Auxiliaries	36
Around the Range Country	40

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Research News

Hunting and fishing are actually getting better in the U. S., despite the beliefs and predictions that wildlife is being wiped out by growing human population and modern farming methods. There are more kinds and greater numbers of game and fish in the U. S. today than there were when European settlers first arrived here, according to a wildlife authority writing in the November issue of "Soil Conservation," official magazine of the USDA's Soil Conservation Service.

The value of implants of the combination of estradiol and progesterone for growing-fattening lambs on different feeding regimens, was proved quite fully in experimental work conducted by researchers at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Trials involved 81 lambs at an average starting weight of 70 pounds. Tests showed hormone implants increased gains by an average of 34 percent and improved feed efficiency by an average of 22 percent, as compared with controls. Live grades, however, were similar for both the implanted and control lots, the selling price being the same.

Approximately one third of all water diverted for irrigation is lost in "travel time," according to C. W. Lauritzen, ARS project supervisor, Logan, Utah. "Water loss is primarily from seepage," Lauritzen said. "Advantages of farm reservoirs for accumulating and storing irrigation water are likewise offset to a degree by similar losses. Lining of canals and reservoirs is an effective means of controlling seepage losses."

Harvesting losses that cost farmers a large percentage of their potential crop someday may be prevented by improved harvesting equipment and the timing of the harvest, according to J. E. Harmond, USDA engineer at Oregon State College. "Average seed losses from five major grass and legume crops in Oregon ran 60 percent in a two-year survey made by college engineers," Harmond said. "Losses were heaviest on hard-to-harvest subterranean clover that hugs the ground and leaves about 80 percent of its seed in the field following combining. Tests with the suction type reclaimer cut harvest losses to less than 10 percent."

Chaparral shrubs are making a strong comeback on the 1951 Pinal Burn near Globe, Arizona. During the six years since the fire, many of the burned shrubs sprouted vigorously and are now almost as thick as ever. Fourteen months after the fire, crown density was 22 percent; in 1956, it was up to 37 percent. This is one of the findings from a sample-plot study carried out by the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service. Another finding showed that weeping lovegrass, seeded in the ashes soon after the fire, developed a good stand the first year and continued to increase during the 5-year test.

letters to the editor—

I want to congratulate you on the November issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. I think that Dan Fulton's report and This Month's Quiz which accompanied it are right up the alley. I also think that Bob Naylor hit the nail on the head in his comment too.

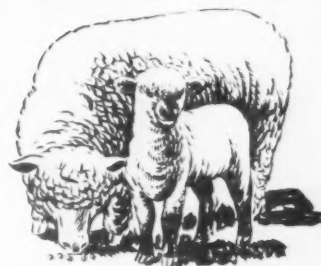
It seems to me that there would be no trouble at all if the officials would act less arbitrarily than they do. Of course, I realize that on much of the public land the growing proportion of urban population feels it has all the rights as far as recreation is concerned. I think there is no way which the political influence of the stock grower can offset this. Numbers of voters in the cities are really overwhelming as compared to those on the farms and ranches.

The only thing I am afraid of is that through their blind exercise of their own power, they will all of a sudden find that they cannot get enough food grown in this country and that the surpluses, of meat especially, in other countries are growing smaller and smaller all the time. Maybe you and I won't live to see the day when the world trade in meat gets so small that it is inadequate, but already there has been plenty of discussion of importation. Now it is usually an attempt to get meat at lower prices, but it won't be long

until it is just a question of getting sufficient meat to cover the demand of American meat eaters.

—Edward N. Wentworth
Chesterton, Indiana

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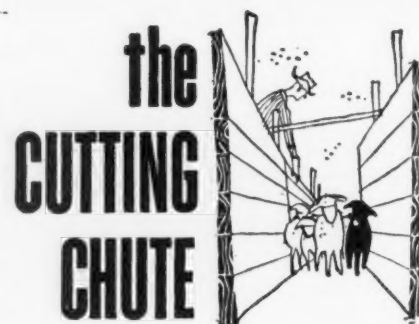
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Best Wishes to the 93rd Annual
National Wool Growers Convention



Railroads ask rate increase

The railroads on December 19, 1957 filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to increase freight rates on a selective basis. The proposed increases were not made known, but it is reported they will average about three percent.

Payments demand records

Ranchers planning to market lambs this year should make sure that they have good records of their sales in order to make application for payment under the wool incentive program. Records of all purchases also are required.

Records of lambs sold must be marked "unshorn" since payments are made only on lambs that have never been shorn. Records should include the name of the buyer, his signature, and the number and live weight of the lambs. In order to qualify for payment the rancher must have owned the lambs for at least 30 days prior to the time of sale. Final date for filing payment is April 30, 1958.

Production group elects

Dr. W. M. Beeson, of the animal husbandry department of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, was named president of the American Society of Animal Production at the closing session of this organization's annual meeting in Chicago. New vice president is Dr. W. P. Garrigus, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Kentucky at Lexington. Dr. H. H. Stonaker of the Colorado State University at Fort Collins, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Dr. W. E. Gallup of the Oklahoma State University at Stillwater, is the new editor of the Society's publication. The attendance of more than 1,100 at this meeting, set a new record.

The National Wool Grower

FTC files labeling charge

The Federal Trade Commission has charged Sea Isle Sportswear, Inc., New York City, with misbranding the wool coats it manufactures and sells.

A Commission complaint alleges that the company's labeling practices violate the Wool Products Labeling Act and its rules. For example, the complaint charges, labels describe as "100 percent wool" coats which actually contain substantial amounts of reprocessed wool. This is just one of many infractions against the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Short course at Wyoming

The Wyoming University Wool Department is offering another in its 30-year-old series of Sheep and Wool Schools for growers and other practical workers in the business. The three-day short course will be held from February 3 to 5 at the Laramie school. It will cover sheep production, wool grading instruction, demonstrations of up-to-date techniques in wool preparation and testing, and modern wool technology. Further information may be obtained by writing the University.

New USDA executive named

Miller E. Shurtleff is the new executive assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Benson. He succeeds Milan D. Smith who resigned to resume duties as president and general manager of the Smith Canning and Freezing Company at Pendleton, Oregon. Shurtleff has been with the USDA since 1938. He was born and raised on a dairy farm in Salt Lake County, Utah.

Victor W. Johnson honored

Victor W. Johnson, Umatilla County, Oregon extension agent, and former secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, was honored by receiving the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at their October meeting in Boston. Range improvement programs in Lake County and leadership for diverse farm enterprises in Umatilla County were cited as his major contributions.

Rustling in South Africa

Sheep rustling has become "big business" in the Northern Cape and Karoo

areas of South Africa. Farmers and the police are very worried. Well-organized gangs are believed to be responsible and the losses in recent years have run into tens of thousands of pounds, according to an International Wool Secretariat report.

Thieves attack isolated farms and take as many as 50 sheep in each raid. Attacks have been made at night. Police advise shepherds to report losses immediately. This means constant counting of sheep herds.

Safeway sales pass \$2 billion

Safeway Stores became the first western business of any kind to break through the two-billion-dollar annual sales mark, President Robert A. Magowan disclosed in December at Safeway's Oakland, California headquarters. Historically, 16 other U. S. companies have crossed the annual sales mark of two billion dollars, according to a check of financial records of all fields of business and industry. None of these companies headquarters west of Chicago. Outside the United States, only four other business organizations have surpassed this annual sales figure.

Hampshire Assn. elects

An increase of 1,961 registrations was noted by the American Hampshire Sheep Association in 1957 as compared with 1956. Total registration of purebred Hampshire sheep was 32,696 in 1957. The association has nearly 8,000 members.

New officers were elected at the association's annual December meeting in Chicago. New president is Don Pullin of Waterloo, Iowa. Harrison Davis, of Dorchester, Texas is the new vice president. Ray A. Gilman, Stuart, Iowa, is secretary-treasurer.



PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION



A SHEEP DEPARTMENT AT OGDEN, UTAH? YES

WALTER J. LOVELL is now managing the Sheep Department of Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Ogden, Utah. He has with him Dean M. Parker, William H. Hadlock, Ira L. Muir.

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New Zealand sheep numbers

It won't be long before 50 million sheep inhabit New Zealand, according to R. H. Bevin, executive officer of the New Zealand Meat & Wool Board's Economic Service. "Fresh country is coming into use as land development continues, and the level of production of both hills and flats is responding to our continued policy of pasture improvement," he reports.

New sheep specialist named

A new specialist in sheep breeding has joined the Department of Animal Husbandry on the Davis campus of the University of California. He is Dr. Eric Bradford from Canada. He will take charge of sheep breeding investigations at Davis. Dr. Bradford is 28 years old and received his bachelor's degree from McGill University at Montreal, Canada in 1951. He later received his master's degree and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin.

Animal husbandry awards

Signally honored for their outstanding achievements in the field of animal husbandry, two members of the American Society of Animal Production, and both from the Chicago area, were recipients of special awards at the Society's luncheon session of its 49th annual meeting in Chicago in November. Selected for special recognition by their fellow members were Dr. Paul Horrell Phillips of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Donald Eugene Becker of the University of Illinois.

Ralston Fellowship Awards

The Ralston Purina Company has announced its Research Fellowship Awards program for 1958-59, under which 10 outstanding agriculture college students will be able to do graduate work in livestock and poultry. Application blanks and rules of the annual program are now being sent to agriculture colleges throughout the United States and Canada. Application blanks

may also be obtained for the \$1,800 annual fellowships by contacting Mr. J. D. Sykes, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis 2, Missouri.

Drought in Australia

Australia's 1957 wool clip will probably be near 10 percent less than the previously estimated 4,940,000 bales, according to T. G. Carter, chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau. (There are 300 pounds in a bale.) "The main reason, of course, is that the drought has seriously affected the clip," Carter stated.

Drought in South Africa

A serious drought in South Africa's main wool-producing areas in the Cape Province is now killing or weakening thousands of sheep. As a result there will be a reduction in the wool clip, reports the I. W. S. correspondent from Pretoria. The sun is scorching large stretches of once fertile pasture and veld and the condition of stock is deteriorating rapidly. Many farmers have adopted costly emergency measures to meet the crisis. Unless heavy rains prevail in the second half of the season, the Union's clip will be much smaller than in 1956-57, when the total of 321 million pounds was the second highest on record.

Safeway Stores decision

Safeway Stores, Inc., have agreed to cease operating retail stores below the cost of doing business. The anti-trust consent decree was signed by Federal Judge Joe E. Estes of Fort Worth, Texas on December 7. The decree applies to the more than 2,000 stores and subsidiaries of Safeway, it is reported.

The case, which ended with this consent decree, was based on a complaint filed against this nationwide chain on November 1, 1955. The complaint charged Safeway with trying to monopolize the retail grocery business in Texas and New Mexico in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This case was a companion to the one in which Safeway Stores and two of its officials were fined \$187,000 by the same Federal judge on June 18 of last year.

Incentive Information

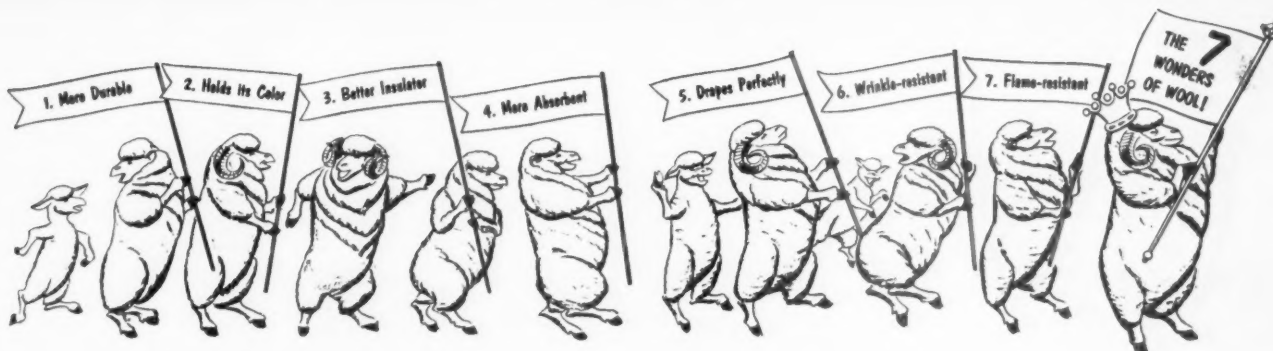
The U. S. Department of Agriculture made known on December 23 that the provisions of the 1958 wool incentive program will be the same as those for the current marketing year.

EDGEHILL-LUKENS Inc.

WOOL — MOHAIR

232 Summer Street

Boston 10, Massachusetts



Congratulations

to you members of the National Wool Growers Association
on your 93rd annual convention to be held in Phoenix, Ariz.,
from January 20 to 23.

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Mill Street
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Chippewa Falls Woolen Mills Co.

901 N. Prairie Street
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

Brunswick Worsted Mills, Inc.

Moosup, Connecticut

We hope you have a very successful meeting in Phoenix, and that the wool industry prospers throughout 1958.

Lockport Felt Company

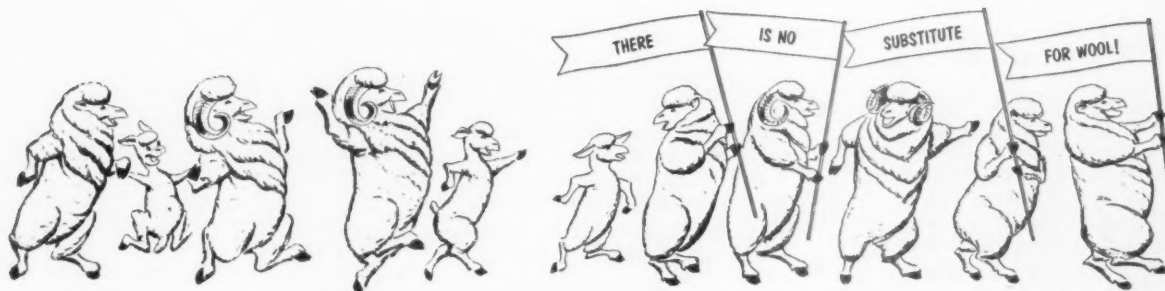
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HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Your NWGA Officers Send You Best Wishes for a Happy & Prosperous '58



Don Clyde
President

ANOTHER year is before us—365 days with all the opportunities that period of time affords. I hope that we as a group and as individuals will be able to make the most of our opportunities.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the past year, I am grateful for the improvement in the wool growing industry. I am certain it was the best year we have had since 1952. Price-wise, our products were considerably higher, while our ranges benefited from above normal precipitation which greatly improved their vegetative cover. A feeling of optimism has swept through

our ranks. Doubt has been replaced with hope; discouragement and despair, with confidence. Replacements in our breeding stock have stopped liquidation. We are building upward again.

As we enter the new year of 1958, we are a stronger industry. We go forward determined to succeed. Surveying the span of time which constitutes the New Year, none of us is naive enough to think we will not have to grapple with serious problems. The extension of the Wool Act will take all of our strength and our ingenuity. This will be a difficult legislative task, but with a determined membership, solidly united in its objective, how can we fail? There will be other problems of importance. The heritage the Creator seemed to provide for wool growers is difficult problems, but he also made our backs strong and our minds keen to solve them.

To every grower, may I extend a sincere wish for your success in this new year of 1958. May you be blessed with good health, prosperity and satisfaction.

—Don Clyde



Angus McIntosh
Vice President

IT is a pleasure once again to extend warm wishes to all the wool growers for a happy and prosperous New Year. The wool industry appears to be in a firmer position than it has ever been but we have the most serious decision coming up immediately after the first of the year that the wool growing industry has ever faced. It behooves all of us to do our utmost work for the renewal of the Wool Act of 1954 and Section 708. The fine cooperation of all of you in the past leads me to believe this can be done with all segments of the industry working toward that goal.

—Angus McIntosh



Penrose B. Metcalfe
Vice President

THE year 1957 marked some definite milestones for all of us in the wool business and so should 1958. At long last the wools accumulated by the Government, under the old loan program, have been disposed of and no longer pose a fancied threat to wool prices. The method of sale of these wools was maintained on a sound and wise basis for most of the time they were being sold, but, in recent months, haste and apparent jittery sales policies contributed materially to leading the market down. This had a very bad effect on prices, especially in Texas where a large part of the 1957 clip is unsold. Now that these Government wools are no longer available, one cannot but wonder what new excuse will arise to depress the market for our product.

More moisture fell over most of the ranch area in 1957 than in many years past. This has brought about more stable conditions and caused a much higher market for ewes and lambs, as



Harold Josendal
Vice President

AS we enter 1958 wool growers are increasingly aware of the important role of Government in our business.

A currently stagnant wool market points to our dependence on the Wool Act of 1954. A bright spot in the wool picture is the removal of the CCC stockpile.

Increasing imports of lamb point to the need for adequate tariff and quota protection.

The hand of Government is always with us in the public land States.

We continue to look to Government for assistance in our labor problems.

1958 is a year when wool growers, through our Association, must be heard in Washington to survive as an industry. The Wool Act must be renewed by this session of Congress. The National

Wool Growers Association will, of course, continue to strive, as it has since its organization, for proper import protection.

This New Year brings real encouragement in the progress of research into the production, marketing and uses of our products. This most important and proper function of the Department of Agriculture has been receiving increasing attention throughout the past few years. This work, coupled with that of the State colleges, points the way to the many things we can do for ourselves.

We are making a major effort as growers to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps with an expanded advertising and promotion program. We certainly hope to continue this activity.

We look forward to 1958 as a year of important work by our Association to assure our industry its rightful place in our economy and defense.

We wish each grower and family a Happy and Successful New Year.

—Harold Josendal

well as cattle. Holding of ewe lambs for re-stocking together with many grain fields for pasture has pushed the market near where it was several years ago.

For 1958 the outlook is in many ways more optimistic than it has been for years. Wool is in short supply, worldwide. That part of our country which has been drought-stricken for years, and where the major portion of our wool is produced, starts the year with a good, deep season. This should give a fair feed supply for lambing, even with a small amount of moisture in late winter or early spring. Winter feeding has been much lower, with ewes in good shape.

1958 is the year in which there must be secured an extension of the 1954 Wool Act, if it is to continue as the basis for stabilizing our industry. I am convinced the Act should be extended, as our present wool-growing economy is now based on it and, so far, there is no other plan in sight to replace it which is sounder or more feasible.

If sheepmen over the country adopt a complacent or sit-by attitude toward extending the Wool Act, I fear they are in for a rude awakening. It appears to me it will take the best efforts of wool growers everywhere to get the extension of this Act through the Congress. There just is no use kidding ourselves that it will be a simple matter to get any appropriation measure through Congress. It was already confronted with a strong economy wave before the lag in the missile program and the launching of the sputniks. These have intensified the demand for funds, and any program that will require from forty to sixty million dollars annually will be closely scrutinized, for sure.

The officers and committees of the National began early last year to make plans, and all during 1957 have been working steadily to get the Wool Act continued for a reasonable period of time. If we are to succeed it will require united effort.

There are several things I believe we should do in order to get the Act extended. First, we should, individually and collectively, contact all the members of both houses of Congress from our States, and explain to them the imperative need that this Act should be extended, if our essential industry is to survive. Second, we should seek the help of other phases of agriculture, such as cotton, sugar, rice, corn, wheat, peanuts, etc. and indicate to them our intention to work with them in a spirit of friendly cooperation in solving their own problems. Any other program will almost certainly result in failure to maintain our own Act.

In addition to these, I feel quite

strongly it is high time we took an objective, long-range look at our wool-growing business and see if we cannot come up with a plan that will work, and enable us to survive, with a fair profit from our business, and without depending on a Governmental subsidy to keep going. Certainly, with the wealth of thinking, farsighted people there are in our business, we should be able to come up with a means for survival of an industry that is recognized as essential to the safety of our country.

The fine basic qualities of the wool fiber, peculiar to it alone, are such that it surely should be able to maintain the position it has occupied for centuries as the one pre-eminent fiber suited to universal use.

I sometimes think that one of the principal reasons we are in our present situation is because our raw product is so good it has been difficult to recognize anything could be produced to compete with it. This has resulted in a complacent attitude on the part of growers and processors, with very little research into improvements or modernization of manufacturing. Recently there has been considerable progress along these lines, but I believe all segments of the industry—grower, buyer and manufacturer—should get busy and spend considerable money to develop new and better ways to process and use a product that is away out in front of anything that has yet been developed to compete with it.

—Penrose Metcalfe



David Little
Vice President

It is a pleasure to extend Happy New Year greetings to all wool growers and friends. We should be especially thankful that the Government wool stockpile has been disposed of, and we face a marketing year without the Government stockpile to plague us.

Last year at this time I made a passing comment that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management were giving us some difficulty. I was personally taken to task by some Forest Service personnel for making such a statement, even though it was made in a joking manner. This past year has brought about such relations with the Forest Service that I dare not make a statement, as it would not be in a joking manner nor fit to send through the mails.

We have had an exceptional year in Idaho with most growers marketing a high percentage of lambs, with good

weights and wool bringing several cents more than in 1956. Replacement sheep are at a premium and many old ewes were sold as one-year breeders that usually go to slaughter.

Idaho growers are pleased with the wool and lamb promotion program, although we feel lamb should command a higher price in proportion to other red meats. They give credit to the promotion program for a more steady market than we had in 1956.

—David Little



W. Hugh Baber
Vice President

PARAMOUNT in importance to our industry is the renewal of the National Wool Act of 1954. In many instances it has been the difference of staying in or being out of the sheep business with our growers in this country.

It behooves each of us individually to work for the renewal of the Wool Act. With the extension of this legislation, and the generous amount of rainfall over most of the range States, I feel that better times are ahead for our industry.

Of further concern, we should be ever mindful of the constant threat of packaged frozen meats coming into this country. This is a problem that is continually before us, and I am sure that our National organization is our first line of defense.

—W. H. Baber

Trade policy committee

President Eisenhower on November 25, 1957, established a new "Trade Policy Committee" of Cabinet members to advise him on administration of the Trade Agreements Act Program. The committee will be composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and is authorized by the President to recommend "basic policy" with respect to the trade agreements program.

The White House said primary purpose of the new committee will be to advise the President on escape clause cases where the Tariff Commission, in accordance with Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Act, has recommended revisions in import duties or quotas as a means of aiding domestic industries. The law provides, however, that the President may approve or reject findings resulting from a study conducted under Section 7.

Sen. O'Mahoney Speaks On Behalf of Sheepmen

SENATOR O'Mahoney (Wyoming) once again lent his support to the domestic wool growing and wool manufacturing industries in a statement which he delivered personally at the hearings on the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation, held by the Committee for Reciprocity Information in Washington, D. C., December 9-12. The Senator delivered a most dynamic statement on the need of protecting domestic industry, especially at a time when our economy is showing signs of sagging and when our foreign aid commitments are so heavy. The Senator said that while Congress had delegated some of its authority over tariff and trade matters, it could also take back that authority at any time.

Excellent statements supporting the domestic wool growing industry were also sent into the hearings by Senator Bennett and Congressman Dixon, both of Utah.

NWGA Statement Supports Manufacturers

EXECUTIVE Secretary Edwin E. Marsh supported the National Association of Wool Manufacturers before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in showing the need for continued application of the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation. This reservation, attached to the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, provides that when imports of wool fabrics into the United States exceed 5 percent of the average domestic production during the preceding three years, the President may increase the ad valorem tariff on such fabrics from 25 percent to 45 percent. This reservation was invoked September 28, 1956 by the President, and the increased rates were in effect the last three months of that year. The quota was again reached on July 25, 1957, and the increased rates became effective for the balance of this year.

In his testimony, Secretary Marsh emphasized that the domestic manufacturers provide the only outlet for domestic wool and that the domestic manufacturers are in very serious difficulties. He asked that the permanent application of the reservation be announced as promptly as possible.



Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney
again supports the sheep industry

BLM Grazing Fees May Be Increased

SECRETARY of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has signed an order changing the formula for determining public land grazing fees. The new schedule originally was to take effect last January 1, but Secretary Seaton postponed it one year as a drought relief measure.

The new formula is based on average livestock prices at western markets for the preceding calendar year. The fees affect nearly 30,000 stockmen who graze almost 12 million head of cattle and sheep on approximately 170 million acres of range in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Heretofore, changes in fees have been infrequent. The revised system will subject fees to redetermination each year, with a possibility of annual changes, the Secretary said. His amendment to the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts also delegated to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management the authority to establish fees each year. BLM Director Edward Woolley said authority was delegated to quicken the process of publishing notices of proposed changes.

The present BLM administered public land grazing fee is 15 cents a month per head of cattle, 15 cents a month per five head of sheep or goats, and 30 cents a month per horse. Current livestock price trends indicate fees will be higher next year under the new formula, Secretary Seaton said. The new schedule has the approval of the National Advisory Board Council for Grazing.

The sliding-scale formula will be based on price information furnished by the Department of Agriculture. Fees will be changed only when price fluctuations force them at least two cents up or down, Secretary Seaton said.

Industry Leaders Meet With Secretary Benson

SECRETARY of Agriculture Benson on December 13, 1957, met with representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, Wool Marketing Corporation, and the National Lamb Feeders Association, to discuss the support of the Department of Agriculture in the extension of the National Wool Act. Present at this conference were Don Clyde, Edwin E. Marsh, James H. Lemmon, Robert Franklin, and Paul Etchepare. Secretary Benson said the Act had been an Administration proposal in the first place, and that he believed it was only fair to give it a real chance to operate according to the intent when the President and the Department originally requested its enactment.

The Secretary agreed to appoint a coordinator in the Department who will work with the industry and Congress on the renewal of the Act. The coordinator will be named in the immediate future. Everyone present was pleased with the outcome of the meeting. The Secretary of Agriculture again showed his intimate knowledge of the problems of our industry and the willingness of the Department to work with representatives of the sheep industry.

USDA Experiments With New Soil Bank Plan

TO make the conservation reserve part of the Soil Bank Act more attractive, Secretary of Agriculture Benson is experimenting in Illinois, Maine, Nebraska and Tennessee with a rental bid plan. Farmers in those States are being asked to submit bids by January 31 on the rental they want for turning their cropland into grass and trees. Contracts would run for at least five years, according to the press report. The maximum annual rental on bid contracts has been lifted to \$10,000 per farmer. The maximum amount for ordinary conservation reserve contracts is \$5,000 and the term of the contracts is from three to ten years.

While the Government officials, it is said, will accept the lowest bid under the four-State experiment, they have authority to reject any and all bids. It is assumed, though, that higher rental rates will be paid, thus boosting the number of acres taken out of crop production and reducing surpluses. If the experiment proves successful, it will probably be expanded to include all States and made permanent.

DIRECTORS OF THE MONTANA Wool Growers Association paused during their recent convention for the above picture. They are, from left to right, Henry Hibbard, Helena; John Baucus, Helena; W. A. Denecke, Bozeman; Bill Harmon, Bainsville; Jim McCann, Chinook; Dan Fulton, Ismay; Don Tavenner, Deer Lodge; Gerald Hughes, Stanford; and Henry Esp, Lodgegrass.



Montana Convention Elects Dan Fulton

FRIENDLY Miles City, in the heart of eastern Montana's important sheep industry, was the scene of the successful 74th annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association, December 3-5. Among the ingredients in the "success" recipe of the convention were: mild, sunny, "straw hat" weather in spite of the fact that it was the first week of December; good attendance; the hospitality of the people of Miles City; an array of interesting, well-informed speakers; and a gala banquet and dance at Miles City's Crossroad's Inn, an evening of fun and entertainment.

First day of the convention was taken up with consideration and formulation of resolutions for adoption at the final business session.

The second day's session got under way with a welcome by Miles City's Mayor Herb Crone. Response was given by Don Tavenner of Deer Lodge. Outgoing President Gerald Hughes addressed the group and touched on many subjects of interest to Montana sheepmen. He told of the bills introduced in the Montana legislature, and of work done by the association on these bills. He told the group that their thinking on these matters, through resolutions adopted at association conventions, is vital. Hughes also stressed the importance of the National Wool Act, the strong support the Montana Association will give to the extension of the act, and the obstacles which the sheep industry has to face in securing its extension.

Next was the report of Secretary-Treasurer Everett Shuey which not only revealed that the association is in a sound financial position, but also that Montana probably has the highest percentage of sheepmen who are members of the association of any State in the Nation.

Other speakers contributing to the well-rounded program included: J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary, American Sheep Producers Council; Elroy M. Pohle, USDA, Livestock Division Wool Laboratory; Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association; F. M. Clinton, Bureau of Reclamation; Robert W. Worcester, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis; and Aled P. Davies, American Meat Institute.

A valuable research panel, chairmanned by W. A. Denecke, former association president of Bozeman, included four staff members of the Montana State College; namely, J. L. VanHorn, Gene Payne, E. A. Tunnicliff and James Drummond.

New association president is Dan Fulton of Ismay. New vice president is Don Tavenner, Deer Lodge. John Baucus of Helena was appointed to the executive committee to fill the vacancy created by Tavenner's elevation to the vice presidency.

Secretary Shuey announced that plans are already under way for a gala 75th diamond anniversary convention in 1958.

Digest of adopted resolutions follow:

Recommended that Association President

appoint a committee to study the problem of sheep stealing and to submit a report on corrective action which may be taken.

Voiced opposition to any and all applications by the railroads for further freight rate increases, since these rates have already been increased far out of proportion to sheep income.

Recommended to Congress that the appropriation for construction and maintenance of range improvements be increased substantially to adequately protect, maintain and improve Federally owned lands.

Requested the Department of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, to discontinue their policy of curtailment of grazing in the National Forests, as improved use can and should be accomplished with the Forest officials cooperating and concurring with local Forest Advisory boards on necessary adjustments.

Voiced opposition to any Congressional bills which provide for the establishment of Wilderness Preservation System, since such a system would interfere with the conservation and development of Montana water, timber and grass resources, as well as extending further control over Montana's natural resources by Federal Administrative edict.

Opposed the construction of highways, under the new national highway program, through productive valleys, and recommended that the shortest feasible routes be used, and that adequate access roads and crossings be built in a manner which will not disrupt normal livestock and traffic movement, and that individuals affected be properly compensated on a per acre and severance damage basis.

Recommended to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that action be taken to increase control measures to halt the rising coyote population, and to take any other action which would be helpful in decreasing the predator population.

Recommended to the Montana Fish and Game Commission that the contributions from their department to the Cooperative Predator Control Fund be substantially in-

creased to help defray the cost of an expanded program needed to halt the steadily increasing number of predators, including bear.

Asked that legislation be enacted removing the fox from the fur-bearing animals and adding it to the predator classification.

Requested auctioneers of public auction sales to conduct sales in an understandable language and manner so that the livestock man, as well as traders, can participate in bidding without employing "expert" help.

Requested the Governor and Board of Examiners to specify that all automobiles purchased by and for the State be equipped with wool upholstery.

Thanked and commended U. S. Senators Mike Mansfield and James Murray (both of Montana) for their cosponsorship of the bill to extend the National Wool Act. Requested that Congressmen LeRoy Anderson and Lee Metcalf introduce similar legislation in the House of Representatives.

Requested officers and Congressional delegation to work vigorously for the renewal of the National Wool Act, and requested that the Act be renewed without a specified date of expiration.

In order to carry out the National Wool Act program of increased wool production, requested that sheep be allowed to graze on land placed in the Soil Bank program.

Commended the USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation on the orderly and businesslike manner with which they disposed of the wool stockpile.

Voiced strong opposition to any action, legislative or otherwise, which would in effect repeal the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act, and also asked that enforcement of this Act be greatly improved.

Voiced belief that it is necessary to have a strong wool processing and manufacturing industry in the U. S., and therefore opposed moves to reduce tariffs on manufactured wool products. Recommended that in instances where adverse effects are felt, that tariffs be increased and tariff quotas be established. Strongly urged the Presi-



Visiting at the Montana convention are, left to right, P. M. Teigen of Teigen; Carl Whiteside of Rock Springs; Howard Billings of Miles City; and Milt Simpson of Volborg.

dent of the United States to assist domestic wool manufacturing industry by continuation of the 1956 order invoking the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation which provides increased ad valorem tariff rates on woolen and worsted cloth imports in any year when they exceed 5 percent of the average annual production for the three preceding calendar years.

Asked for investigation of the possibility of legislation providing for import quotas on foreign lamb and mutton.

Endorsed the efforts of the major packers in having the Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920 modified.

Voiced opposition to bills that would transfer certain functions of the Packers and Stockyards Act from the jurisdiction of the USDA to the Federal Trade Commission. Approved, in principle, legislation which would retain jurisdiction of meat packing operations and sales, as it relates to livestock and meat, in the USDA.

San Antonio Entertains

Three-Day Texas Meet

T. A. Kincaid, Jr. of Ozona was re-elected president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association at its 42nd annual convention. The reelection of Mr. Kincaid necessitated changing a constitutional rule that prohibited anyone from serving more than one term as president. The amendment to the constitution which now permits a two-year term, had been contemplated for some time. Action was precipitated by the fact that Virgil Powell of San Angelo, the first vice president who would normally have succeeded Mr. Kincaid, had announced previously he would be unable to accept the appointment for reasons of health. Mr. Powell was given a rising vote of thanks by the convention for his services.

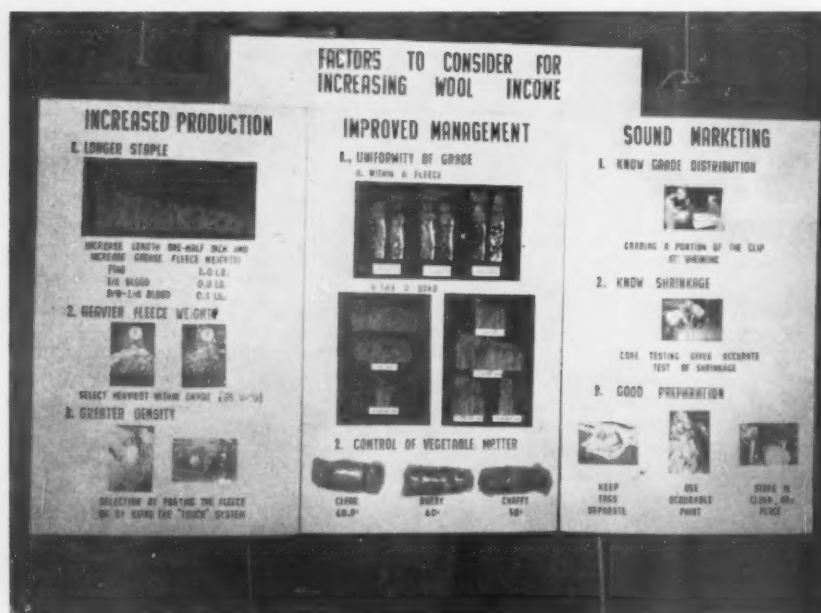
President Kincaid's father, who was instrumental in building up a strong Texas Association in its early life, held the presidency for 10 years, longer than any other man.

Lance Sears of Sweetwater was re-elected first vice president and L. M. Stephens of Lometa, second vice president. Ernest L. Williams is secretary-treasurer and Miss Margaret Pankey, assistant secretary of the Texas organization.

San Antonio entertained the three-day convention, December 2-4. As usual, it drew a large number of wool growers from a wide area of the State. They were well repaid by an excellent program and a delightful dinner-dance the evening of December 3.

President Kincaid's address expressed the opinion that under the circumstances, Texas growers had no sensible alternative but to join in the effort to have the National Wool Act renewed. He also spoke of the association's hope for expanding the work of the Livestock Sanitary Commission to curtail the spread of livestock diseases from other States into Texas. He covered the work of the special committee appointed by the Texas Association to work on water problems; some of the accomplishments in the modification of difficult regulations in the use of Mexican labor, and general legislative problems confronting the industry.

A featured speaker was President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association. He stressed the need for unified effort to secure the extension of the National Wool Act, since the temper of the times makes it almost



The above display was exhibited by the Montana State College at the Montana Wool Growers Association convention.

futile to expect any increase in wool tariffs.

Another featured speaker was Senator Ralph Yarborough, one of the sponsors of the bill to renew the National Wool Act. He told Texas growers that the strategic importance of wool alone was sufficient reason for continuation of the wool incentive program. Senator Yarborough also said that the free importation of foreign oil was drastically curtailing American production and exploration and threatening the continued oil leasing of ranch lands. At present, he said, 65 million acres of land in Texas carry oil leases.

More than two million dollars is being spent this year in the United States for wool promotion, Max Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, reported. Big as the effort appears, Mr. Schmitt said that one large synthetic manufacturer alone has spent more than 7 million dollars this year in promotion of manmade fibers. Kenneth Quast, director of lamb merchandising for the American Sheep Producers Council, outlined the work the Council is doing in promoting lamb.

Other speakers included R. M. Dixon, chairman of the State Board of Water Engineers, Austin, who reviewed landowners' water rights under Texas law; W. N. Stokes, Jr., president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Houston, who pointed to prospects for lower interest rates.

A digest of the resolutions adopted by the Texas Association follows:

Pledged allegiance to the basic democratic principles of human freedom and free enterprise; condemned efforts of any individual or group to sway our people from those principles or to attempt to move our country any closer to socialism or its companion, communism.

Expressed belief that eternal vigilance is necessary to protect the rights of State and local governments against further expansion of the authority of the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government should withdraw from all fields of endeavor that can be handled locally.

Recommended legislation to terminate the exemption of labor unions from anti-trust laws.

Opposed Federal aid to education and socialized medicine. Recommended that all financial foreign aid be discontinued.

WOOL

Urged Texas delegation in Congress to vigorously work for extension of the National Wool Act without amendment; if the Act is extended, asked that the Secretary of Agriculture be required to call a referendum under the provisions of Section 708.

Asked continued application of Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Opposed Carpet Wool Bill (H. R. 2151) which would remove all import duties on wools up to 46's or 48's.

Requested the Governor and the State Board of Control to insist on wool or mohair fabrics in upholstery for automobiles



NEW OFFICERS OF THE TEXAS Sheep and Goat Raisers Association are pictured above. They are, from left to right, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona, president; Lance Sears of Sweetwater, first vice president; and L. M. Stephens of Lometa, second vice president.

purchased by the State of Texas for official use.

Requested all manufacturers of automobiles to return to the use of woolen and mohair fabrics for upholstery material in their cars.

Favored existing version of H. R. 469, the Textile Labeling Bill, but opposed any change in present Wool Products Labeling Act other than to include all upholstery and drapery fabrics.

Urged restoration of authority by Congress over regulation of foreign commerce by defeat of legislation proposing U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Co-operation and elimination of Presidential veto over Tariff Commission recommendations under the Escape Clause of the Trade Agreements Act and Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

MISCELLANEOUS

Urged the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture to consent to the modification of the Packers Consent Decree as requested by Swift, Armour and Cudahy in the suit now pending in court.

Urged Texas Congressional delegation to work for adoption of Dirksen-Gwinn amendment setting certain limits on Federal income tax rates.

Opposed any change in Federal income tax law that would reduce or eliminate proposed depletion allowance from income derived from the production of petroleum, natural gas and other minerals.

Asked Texas legislature to pass trespass law that will protect ranchers and landowners.

Agreed to set up a program of offering a reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing livestock from an association member; law officers would not be eligible for the reward.

Asked for increased funds from State legislature to permit the Livestock Sanitary Commission to expand its duties.

Asked that local, State, and Federal governments coordinate programs with the Mexican Government to eradicate the blow fly and the fever tick.

Urged continuation of present farm-to-market road construction program.

Supported the principle that diffused water belongs on the land on which it falls; urged continuance of provision of law which permits a landowner to build dams to impound not to exceed 200-acre-feet capacity without obtaining a permit of any kind; opposed provision which restricts the use of the water so stored; urged the enactment of State legislation to embody these ideas in present law.

Directed association president to appoint a committee to meet with Railroad Commission of Texas to secure a reduction in trucking rates on ranch and farm products; asked Texas Congressional delegation to use their influence with the U. S. Weather Bureau to maintain its West Texas stations and to reopen those that have been closed.

Expressed sincere gratitude to the many other agricultural organizations that have "cooperated so magnificently with us in helping us to solve our problems."

Thanked all those who helped make the Texas convention a success.

Houston Fat Stock Show

Sheep and goat breeders and exhibitors with entries in the 1958 Houston (Texas) Fat Stock Show, February 19 through March 2, will be competing for \$12,657 in cash prizes plus championship trophies. The show will feature a rodeo starring Hugh O'Brian, TV's Wyatt Earp, and RCA recording artist Libby Horne.



Cuts in Utah Grazing Permits Stir Controversy

SEVERE cuts in grazing permits both on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands in some areas of Utah have given the grazing question headline prominence during December.

The controversy came to a peak at the Utah Cattlemen's convention in Salt Lake City on December 13-14. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who is a cattleman and member of the Grantsville Grazing Association, was a keynote speaker. In the course of his address, President Clark, bitterly opposed to the establishment of wilderness areas, made these statements:

"We love nature in all its beauty and the lofty inspiration it inspires, but we also want to live. Each can be had without injury to the other.

"To give a suggestive idea of the development of the present situation, we give the following:

"Understandable figures are difficult to obtain, but the following, which come from credible sources, give a rough picture and I believe are fairly accurate, as to grazing on the Utah National Forests.

"These are the figures covering 1921 and 1955:

"Number of cattle and horses in 1921, 185,740; in 1955, 109,704—a reduction of almost half. Number of sheep and goats in 1921, 866,191; in 1955, 459,103—again a reduction of almost half. The deer and big game count was as follows: There were in 1921, 13,230 deer; in 1955, 252,000—or about 19 times as many in 1955 as in 1921. There were

in 1921, 880 elk; in 1955, 5,200—or about six times as many as in 1921."

* * * * *

"Some way must be found in the use of public land operations to give more effective consultation and participation to the local people than now exists or apparently is contemplated by existing Government bureaus. We believe that wilderness use is compatible with two guiding principles of national forest management, namely, multiple use and sustained yield of products and services. But all resources, all uses, and all users must be considered."

* * * * *

"Let the Forest Service have no misunderstandings or illusions about the attitude and desire of the grazing permittees of Utah. We are as interested in the welfare and growth of this great country as they are. We believe and we hope that we are as patriotic, as loyal and devoted to our country's true interest as are they. We are anxious for good ranges as are they, as we have a greater individual interest than they can possibly have.

"We are as desirous for unimpaired watershed, including non-erosion, as are they, and even more so, for upon water depends in great part our livelihood. . . .

"We pledge our most devoted purpose and service to cooperation in all wise projects for the maintenance of these great resources and their use, including grazing. . . .

"It is wholly un-American and contrary to our constitutional principles for the same body or governmental agency first to make the governing law

(by regulation or otherwise) and to change it whenever they feel it should be changed and then act as prosecuting attorney in collecting the facts; then to pass upon the facts themselves as juries; then to determine the decision and to announce it; and then to become sheriffs to see that their own decision is carried out. . . .

"This whole problem of grazing can be worked out by mutual understanding, cooperation and goodwill and must be so worked if the cattle industry of the West is to survive. No person or group on either side must consider his views or his findings of fact sacrosanct."

Senator Arthur V. Watkins of Utah, also a featured speaker at the cattlemen's gathering, said that he would ask Secretary Benson to declare a moratorium on the Forest Service cuts, pending a study of the issue.

Floyd Iverson, regional forester for the intermountain area, very emphatically asserted that the Forest Service is unalterably opposed to the elimination of grazing as one of the multiple uses of National Forests. He said that the adjustments are being made as a result of a program of reappraising range watershed conditions started some years ago. The range analysis work, he said, has been completed on some allotments and will be continued until conclusions can be reached on all allotments.

The Utah Cattlemen's Association asked, by resolution, that Bureau of Land Management district advisory boards study the powers granted them by the Taylor Grazing Act and use them; that range management committees, with permittee representation, be established in all BLM districts and National Forests and that no reductions be made without approval of these committees; that in cases of disagreement the matter be referred to the BLM district advisory board or the forest supervisor; that the public lands committee of the association be directed to make a careful study of appeal procedures and recommend changes if those now in operation are unsatisfactory.

Lamb Feeders Urge Renewal of Wool Act

HOLDING that the National Wool Act was "the best plan devised for developing a sound domestic wool industry," the National Lamb Feeders Association unanimously urge that it be renewed. The action was taken at their annual meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, December 10-11.

Lester Stratton of Wentworth, South Dakota, was elected president, succeeding Paul Etchepare of Denver. James

Brown of Ft. Collins, Colorado; James Wagner of Lamar, Colorado; Harold Ledingham of Mitchell, Nebraska, and Otis Budlong of Waterloo, Iowa, were made vice presidents. Carl Montega, Kansas City, Missouri, was elected secretary-treasurer, with Leo Peddicord of Wambego, Kansas, as his assistant.

Other resolutions adopted by the feeder group: Urged repeal of Federal transportation tax; supported State and Federal veterinarians in fighting scab and other communicable diseases; opposed freight rate increases on both live lambs and dressed meat; opposed any attempt to lower values of lamb through Government grading and recommended a study of lamb marketing; commended the American Sheep Producers Council for its lamb promotion work and urged orderly marketing of feeder lambs; voted to support land grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in experimental programs.

President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association attended and participated in the National Lamb Feeders convention.

Imports of lamb and mutton Pose threat to U. S. Sheepman

MODERN-DAY science is having its effects on all peoples of the world, for good and for bad. As a result of new scientific methods of meat packaging and preservation, this nation's sheep industry faces stepped-up importations of foreign lamb and mutton.

Heretofore, it was not feasible to ship lamb to this country from New Zealand and Australia because of the long travel time necessary. Speed in transportation, coupled with methods to keep meat fresh, have eliminated the barriers. Too, present-day tariffs on lamb and mutton are very slight.

Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, told members of the Executive Committee in a recent report that the National's Legislative Committee plans to investigate the possibilities of in-

troducing legislation in the next session of Congress providing for import quotas on lamb and mutton. This is the result of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee at its summer meeting.

Imports of lamb into the United States in 1957 were "alarming," but inside sources state that 1958's volume could be much greater. Representatives of the New Zealand farmers, visiting in this country during 1957, feel, however, that imports of lamb from their country could be of great benefit to them and to the U. S. sheep industry.

On meeting with various farm groups, meat and livestock interests, including your National Wool Growers Association, a New Zealand Farmers Federation representative made the following suggestions and statements:

(Continued on page 17.)

Idaho Statesman Editorial Shows Insight Into Sheepmen's Problems

THE success of a political candidate or of an office-holder often depends on whether or not he has a "fair" or a "good" press. Livestockmen do not always have a "fair" or "good" press when the grazing use of Government lands is made the subject of editorials in newspapers even in areas where their industry is of major economic importance to the community. This may be partly due to poor public relations on the part of the industry.

An exception to the above statement occurred on November 21, 1957, when the *Idaho Statesman* carried the editorial printed below. It is "fair" press for the sheepmen.

THE WOOL GROWERS' DEMAND

There's no lack of problems for discussion when wool growers get together as they did this week in Boise at an annual convention.

One—but only one—of the western wool industry's problems was brought sharply to the fore when this assemblage went on record with a demand upon the Forest Service for a "written statement on whether it will eventually force livestock off the forests."

The woolmen already had their answer. It had been given in a commendably candid statement by a Forest Service representative, Floyd Iverson of Ogden, speaking as a convention guest, who had said, in substance, "it all depends." It depends on the development of trends in the usage of the woodlands. He reviewed the ferment at work in this area, and he told the woolmen only what they already knew, because they have been keenly alert and

concerned about this situation for quite some time.

Demands and pressures on the forests are growing and changing, the regional forester said. Timber is being cut in increasing volume as a result of better timber management; there is steadily increasing use of the forests by tourists, hunters and fishermen; and, of prime importance, there is to be considered the tremendous stake involved in "wise stewardship of the renewable resource wealth, the soil and vegetation and the lifegiving waters of the mountains."

There is indicated in the wool growers' demand no attitude of stubborn resistance to these new developments. They asked simply for information on which to base their plans for the future. At the same time they made it quite clear that they'll be watching developments closely to make very sure that their longtime grazing rights are

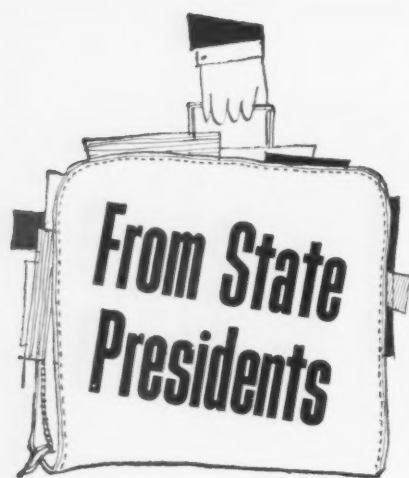
not subordinated to other uses without complete justification.

If the situation should arise in which the wool growers feel that their rights are being unduly encroached upon and that they must put up a fight, it is not to be doubted that they'll render a good account of themselves.

Their industry is one that has never had it any too easy, and it has been engaged in constant struggle for survival. In addition to all other vexatious problems with which all other segments of agriculture presently have to cope, such as steadily rising costs of operation coupled with stagnation of prices for their products and the traditional hazards of weather and pestilence, the wool industry is hotly beset by competition not alone with imports from abroad but also with lately produced synthetic fibers, and it has a peculiar difficulty in obtaining help in a situation in which the occupation of sheepherding seems to be pretty generally regarded as an anachronism in this country so that it is necessary to bring in new drafts of helpers from overseas.

Somehow, though, through it all the wool industry has managed to survive, and so long as it is in the hands of stout-hearted, far-seeing operators it can be counted upon to persevere and to go on making its substantial contribution to the Nation's economy.

The manner in which both the woolmen and the forest administrators in this instance, at any rate, have approached this particular problem is something well deserving of respect and commendation.



Lamb Promotion Has Had an Effect

I am on my way home from Denver and attendance at the administration committee meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council. This committee, under the chairmanship of Oren Wright, went rather thoroughly into the administrative financial control of the Council, particularly with regard to internal spending controls and budgeting. The committee found these matters to be very well handled within the ASPC.

There can be little doubt of at least some effectiveness of the lamb promotion efforts of the ASPC. Attractively prepared lamb chops are on the menu in the better eating places in Denver, but also, and perhaps more important, the lesser known cuts are becoming so well known in Denver that more front quarters than hindquarters are being consumed there.

On the other hand, wool consumption and prices are not too "boomy." Maybe we will have to expand our wool promotion efforts more into the merchandising fields as we have our lamb promotion.

Montana, as in nearly all the West, is experiencing wonderful weather, warm and dry—but with moisture enough in the ground in most areas to start the grass in the spring.

So long as the weather stays with us and our sheep maintain their health, ours is an interesting and satisfying endeavor in spite of external stresses and strains.

—Dan Fulton, President
Montana Wool Growers Assn.



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Dan Fulton
Montana



Guy L. Arbogast
Oregon



R. A. Smiley
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



William McGregor
Washington



Howard Flitner
Wyoming

Importation of Lamb From New Zealand

I wish to extend my thanks to our retiring president, Julian Arrien, for the fine job he has done piloting our organization the past two years. His ability and willingness to work hard in the interest of the organization has been very valuable to us.

In regard to the proposal of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand* for the importation of lamb to the U. S., there are many things to consider. Quality being equal, there is still the weight of carcass to consider. They slaughter about an 85-pound live lamb, while we slaughter milk lambs of nearer a hundred, and fed lambs fifteen or so pounds heavier than the milk-fat weight. It is not economically possible for us to send lighter lambs to market.

The ASPC is in the process of trying to educate the American public to the heavier lamb, at considerable expense, and the New Zealand lambs would not conform. It might be possible to use some extra lamb on our market at certain periods of the year when our supply is short. However, once the gate was down we should have some guaranty it would not result in a flooding of our lamb market.

The U. S. cattlemen would certainly protest any agreement to import any kind of red meat into this country. While they are our competitors, they certainly should be given consideration

in any matter of bringing meats into the country.

I have not had the opportunity to study the matter thoroughly, nor to talk it over with other sheep raisers to any extent. I merely point out some facts I believe we should consider very carefully in regard to this matter.

—Guy L. Arbogast, President
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.

*See page 15.

Proper Legislation Will Control Scab

A major problem for "buffer" or border States is that of sheep scabies control. To the so-called Western States, this does not present quite the difficulties, so far as known to this writer, as it does to the border States, of which South Dakota may be considered one. Our State is divided in the middle, north and south, by the Missouri River, and, with a few exceptions, the methods of handling the almost equal numbers of sheep in the two areas are entirely different.

West of the river the operations are similar to the Western States, with large bands, and the sheep business is the principal livelihood of the rancher. He is constantly on the alert for diseases, predators and anything else that might jeopardize his business. He is aware of the loss of time and money resulting from infestations of parasites and diseases in the area.

East of the river, with a few exceptions, we have small farm flocks of 25 to 50 head, and the feeder. Some of these operators are careless and are not too concerned about parasites and diseases, because the results to them are not so great. This area is similar in many respects to other farm flock States, several of which border us.

Because of varying economic and operational conditions, it is understandable that there might be differences of opinion as to the importance of these infestations of parasites and diseases, making their control more difficult. Our association was born as a result of a serious outbreak of scab many years ago, and as a result is constantly on the alert for laxness in enforcing our health laws, and in keeping the transportation rules and regulations tight enough to reasonably insure a clean State. Our State is fortunate in having a strong Livestock Sanitary Board, and the member sponsored by this association, Ward Van Horn, is one of our past presidents, and very familiar with the importance of the problem.

It has been suggested by many that the only manner by which the disease can be successfully eradicated is by Federal laws with the various States cooperating. Let's face the truth! There are areas where sheep scab has never been eradicated, and in some of these it never will because of laxness and indifference. This need not be, and with proper legislation it can be controlled as other diseases have been in the past.

—R. A. Smiley, President
Western South Dakota
Sheep Growers Assn.

Utah Meet to Review Federal Land Policy

THE year 1957 will soon be a matter of history. Many perplexing problems have confronted the wool growers in the State of Utah. Nature has been kind and the weather up to this writing has been the best for many years, with our ranges fully 10 percent better than for a number of years in the past.

The sheepmen are much disturbed over the attitude of the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the administration of Federal lands, in view of the improvement of the range. The answers which these two bureaus of the United States Government have given to the livestockmen are far from satisfactory, and the main events of our meetings are writ-

ten around the grazing of Federal lands.

We are not interested in a moratorium except for a breathing spell during which we can regulate our business according to the best interests of the livestock owners. This means that our interests are paramount to those of the Federal Government and its bureaus, as we maintain our livelihood and produce the wealth of the State, whereas the Federal employees have only maintained a job. We desire an intelligent determination of the maximum amount of grazing we can enjoy with the minimum of deterioration. In fact we want managed grazing that will improve the ranges. This means grazing during the proper season by both livestock and big game.

The decisions must not be made by the employees of the bureaus alone. During our 51st annual convention, Frederick P. Champ, former chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce Public Lands Committee, and Gus P. Backman, presently chairman of the National Forest Research Advisory Committee, will approach this all important problem. Senator Arthur V. Watkins will develop the legislative and administrative projects which will be very interesting, educational, and beneficial to the livestock producers.

We extend an invitation to all members of the National Wool Growers Association to attend our annual convention at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, January 7-8, 1958, and cooperate with us to the end that we might improve our grazing position on the National Forests and Public Domain.

—J. R. Broadbent, President
Utah Wool Growers Assn.

LAMB IMPORTS

(Continued from page 15.)

1—That an alliance be formed between U. S. and New Zealand sheep industries "in order to assist the industry in the United States in production and marketing and to insure that any imports of lamb into the United States from New Zealand are helpful and not harmful to the U. S. industry."

2—That "since the U. S. industry is unable to meet this country's total demand for lamb," discussions could be made through representative groups to determine the best means of making the two industries complementary. It was suggested that suitable qualities of lamb could be insured for the U. S. market through proper channels that would (a) have the welfare of the U. S. industry in mind; (b) be in quantities which would not depress the market; (c) go to places where supplies are temporarily inadequate; (d) sell where a particular quality of high grade lamb would tend to stimulate demand; and (e) supply areas where previously there has been little or no demand for lamb.

3—New Zealand is taking the long-term view; that the amounts of lamb available at the moment are not large and the London price is probably slightly better than could be expected in the U. S. when all charges are taken into account. However, there is a great potential market in the U. S. "provided the sheep industry in that country is in a healthy state and producing a product which the consumer wants."

4—"We want to trade with the USA; we do not want aid in any shape or form. We want to trade in avenues that will not harm the U. S. producers' markets and we are quite certain that we have the power to insure that this will be the case. In addition, the packers in the U. S., with one exception (and that was an individual) have indicated their support of what we propose."

Much New Zealand lamb entering the U. S. in 1957 was prewrapped in that country with Cryovac, a process using a cellophane type wrapper, and removing the air before it is sealed.

Prices of New Zealand lamb cuts and carcasses have been reported up to 25 percent lower than comparable domestic prices. As with wool, lower operating costs in Australia and New Zealand allow lower prices.

The California Wool Growers Association, speaking through its weekly publication, recently stated that Hawaii, long-time customer for California lamb, is now receiving a great share of its lamb from New Zealand. A heavy user of lamb, Hawaii received 17,079 pounds of lamb from New Zealand in 1956. In the first nine months of 1957, some 155,550 pounds of New Zealand lamb was purchased in Hawaii.

1958

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

August 20-21, 1958: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

Conventions and Meetings

January 5-8, 1958: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Oklahoma City, Okla.

January 6-8, 1958: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

July 22-24, 1958: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Salida, Colorado.

August 14-15, 1958: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.

Shows

January 10-18, 1958: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

February 7-16, 1958: San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

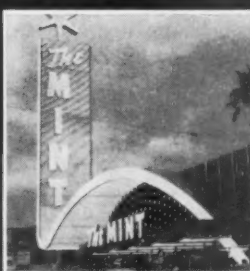
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hotel Sahara*



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WONDER WHERE TO HAVE FUN? A fun-filled time always awaits you at the New Pioneer Club, Downtown. Vegas Vic stands ready to greet you 24 hours a day.



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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Are You Selling Your Wool to the Best Advantage?

by ALEXANDER JOHNSTON
Wool Department, University of Wyoming

SELLING wool on the clean basis is not new, but during the past few years it has been growing rapidly in popularity among wool growers. This method of sale requires the establishment of three essential facts, namely, the core-test shrinkage, the location of test and sale, and the clean basis value.

When a wool grower and wool buyer bargain over a clip, the shrinkage has always been a controversial issue between the two. Usually one has an estimation of the shrinkage different from the other.

Both are likely wrong. An extensive test of 92 lots of various graded wools some years ago bears out the charges of guesstimation. After appraisal for shrinkage by competent wool buyers, the lots then were completely scoured. We found (1) that the average of the errors of estimation was 2.82 percent, (2) that in only one out of every four estimations was the difference within 1 percent of the true shrinkage, and (3) that the range of misestimations ran from an over-estimate of 9.4 percent to an under-estimate of 10.7 percent.

Based on present market prices what would this mean? Let's take for example an over-estimate of shrinkage by the buyer of 2.82 percent, and a clean basis value of \$1.50 per pound—the grower would lose 4.23 cents a pound, grease basis.

Of course, if the buyer under-estimated the shrinkage of a clip by 2.82 percent and bought on this basis, then the grower would benefit to the extent of 4.23 cents a pound, grease basis. An under-estimation of this size by a buyer, conceivably, could happen but it would be a remote possibility, and this buyer would not stay in the wool business very long if his under-estimations continued to be of the same magnitude.

Core Test Remedies

The core test for shrinkage now established in our wool marketing system remedies this uncertainty about the true shrinkage of a clip or graded lot of grease wool. Core testing is simply the analysis of a representative sample of grease wool from a given lot for the weight of pure clean wool fiber. This the method does with a high degree of accuracy: far greater accuracy than can be obtained by human judgment.

To the wool grower one of the main benefits of the core test is that he can now sell his wool on a shrinkage basis that is acceptable to the buyer.

Bases of Sale

When a wool grower sells his clip on the clean basis subject to the core test there are two specifications that he and the buyer must agree upon.



CORING BAG OF GREASE WOOL

Alexander Johnston, University of Wyoming Wool Specialist, and Berry Duff, U. S. Testing Company.

First, **WHERE** will the core test and sale of the wool be made? If the core test and sale is made "delivered at Boston," the grower pays the freight of around 3 cents a pound, grease basis. Conversely, if the sale is made on the basis of a core test "at the ranch" or "delivered at the railroad," the grower does not pay the freight.

(A case on record relates where the buyer forgot to deduct the freight cost from the grease basis price he paid the grower at the ranch. When this buyer realized what he had done it is said that he did not eat for two weeks. It was quite a large clip.)

The second specification is the **CLEAN BASIS VALUE** that the buyer will pay the grower. This value should be based upon the prevailing price paid for that particular grade of wool on the central market.

Then the question arises—how can the grower obtain the central market, clean basis values that manufacturers are paying? Every week there is published a summary of clean basis wool values on the central market. Any grower can receive these price summaries regularly simply by asking Mr. Everett A. Rhodes, Market News Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 709 Appraisers' Stores Building, Boston 10, Massachusetts to put his name on the mailing list.

Because clean basis values vary with the grade (quality) and staple length of wool the grower must be sure of the approximate grade and length of his wool. The average clean basis values on the Boston market on December 6, 1957 were:

- Fine Good French Combing and Staple—\$1.50 per pound, clean basis
- Fine Average and Good French Combing—\$1.45 per pound, clean basis
- 1/2 blood Good French Combing and Staple—\$1.40 per pound, clean basis
- 3/8 blood Good French Combing and Staple—\$1.28 per pound, clean basis
- 1/4 blood Good French Combing and Staple—\$1.23 per pound, clean basis

When the wool grower knows the Boston clean value per pound of his wool he is in a position to bargain with the buyer. The more knowledge of wool the grower has, the stronger will be his bargaining position.

How the Method Works

Example 1. Core test and sale of clip at ranch.

Clean basis price agreed upon = \$1.40

Core test shrinkage = 60 percent

$\$1.40 \times (100 - 60) = 56$ cents a pound, grease basis net to the wool grower.

WOOL HANDLERS, Inc.

Wool Merchants

434 Ness Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Telephone EM 4-2478

HANDLERS OF TERRITORY WOOL

222 Summer St.
Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone LI 2-6584

Best wishes to National Wool Growers for a successful 93rd Annual Convention in Phoenix, Arizona.

REPRESENTATIVES

G. A. HANSON

T. M. VAUGHAN

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Example 2. Core test and sale in Boston.

Clean basis price agreed upon = \$1.50

Core test shrinkage = 60 percent

$\$1.50 \times (100 - 60) = 60$ cents a pound

60 cents — 3 cents freight = 57 cents a pound, grease basis net to the grower.

In calculating his net price, grease basis, the wool grower should always remember that if he sells his clip at the ranch the buyer pays the freight. Consequently, the clean price at the ranch will always be less than the clean price in Boston.

Also, the wool grower should remember that the higher the clean basis price the greater will be his net return per pound, grease basis.

No Deduction for Tags

When a grower sells his clip on the basis of core-tested shrinkage, the buyer should make no deduction for tags from either the clip weight or the price per pound. Such deduction would be unfair because the core test that establishes the shrinkage of the wool includes all tags that are in the fleeces in the bags.

If, however, the wool grower has separated the tags from the fleeces on the shearing floor, and sacked these tags separately from the fleeces, the bags of tags should be sold separately from the main clip. Bags of tags are never included in the core-tested shrinkage of the clip.

Selling the Ungraded Clip

A wool grower can sell an ungraded clip on the clean basis with a core test for shrinkage provided the grower and the buyer agree on the proportions of grades in the clip, and the clean basis price of each grade.

For example, if a clip contains 60 percent by weight of Fine, 30 percent of $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, and 10 percent of $\frac{3}{8}$ blood wool the calculation would be as follows:

60 percent at \$1.50 a pound = \$0.9000

30 percent at \$1.40 a pound = 0.4200

10 percent at \$1.28 a pound = 0.1280

(per pound clean basis) \$1.4480

Core test of clip = 55 percent shrinkage
 $\$1.45 \times (100 - 55) = 65.25$ cents a pound, grease basis.

Selling the clip on the basis of core-tested shrinkage and clean basis price appears to be an improvement in our wool marketing system.

By eliminating the unknown and controversial element of shrinkage with the core test, both the wool buyer and wool grower should have more confidence in their selling transaction.

The National Wool Grower

93rd Annual National Wool Growers Association Convention Program

HOTEL WESTWARD HO, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1958

- 1:00-5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Kachina Lounge
- 6:30 P.M. Executive Committee Dinner Meeting to Discuss Budget
National Wool Growers Association
Colonial Room
- 9:30 P.M. Stockholders' Meeting
National Wool Growers Association Company
Colonial Room

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1958

- 9:00 A.M. Executive Committee Meeting
National Wool Growers Association
Colonial Room
- 11:30 A.M. Council of Directors' Meeting
American Wool Council, Inc.
Colonial Room
- 1:00-5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Mezzanine
- 2:00 P.M. Pre-Convention Feature (Open Session)
Expanding the Demand for Your Products—
Lamb and Wool
Turquoise Room
Chairman: Angus McIntosh
Report on Wool Research & Marketing Advisory Committee
J. H. Breckenridge, Chairman
Lamb Promotion: American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.
G. N. Winder, President
Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, Director, Consumer Service Department
Wool Promotion: The Wool Bureau, Inc.
Max F. Schmitt, President
Miss Toni Robin, Director of Women's Wear Promotion
Lawrence Maloney, Director of Men's Wear Promotion
Robert H. Baldwin, Director, West Coast Office
- 6:00 P.M. Barbecue and Dance
Bud Brown's Barn
Hosts: Arizona Wool Growers Association

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1958

- 8:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Kachina Lounge
- 9:30 A.M. OPENING CONVENTION SESSION
Thunderbird Room
Don Clyde, Presiding
Music:
Invocation: Very Rev. Thomas M. W. Yerxa,
Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Phoenix, Arizona
Address of Welcome: Honorable Ernest W. McFarland, Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona
Response to Welcome: R. A. Smiley, Belle Fourche, South Dakota
President's Address: Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota
Treasurer's Report: Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah
- 2:00 P.M. COMMITTEE MEETINGS
General Resolutions Committee: W. H. Steiwer, Chairman
Aluminum Room
Wool Committee: Harold Josendal, Chairman
Colonial Room
Lamb Committee: J. R. Broadbent, Chairman
Saratoga Room

- Federal Lands Committee: Dan Fulton, Chairman
Rose Room
- Transportation Committee: James A. Hooper, Chairman
Verde Room
- Predatory Animal Committee: William McGregor, Chairman
Desert Room
- Nominating Committee: J. H. Breckenridge, Chairman
Ming Room
- Purebred Breeders' Committee: Dr. John H. Beal, Chairman
Corral Room
- 4:30 P.M. Resolutions Review Committee (Members Only)
David Little, Chairman
Rose Room
- 8:00 P.M. FASHION SHOW
Thunderbird Room
- MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL
Sponsored jointly by the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc.
- MISS WOOL OF TEXAS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1958

- 9:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Kachina Lounge
- 9:30 A.M. SECOND CONVENTION SESSION
Thunderbird Room
Dominic Eyherabide, Chairman
Movie: "The Sheep That Count," American Cyanamid Company
Address: "Where Do We Go From Here?"—Robert R. Gros, San Francisco, California
Address: Edwin Wilkinson, Executive Vice President, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.
Address: Dr. Blaine McGowan, Veterinary Clinic, University of California, Davis, California
- 2:00 P.M. THIRD CONVENTION SESSION
Thunderbird Room
T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Chairman
Movie: "Sheep Ranching in Western South Dakota," Otto Wolff
Address: Honorable Frank A. Barrett, United States Senator from Wyoming
Panel Discussion: How Can We Improve the Marketing of Our Lambs?
R. C. Rich, Moderator
(Participants to be Announced)
- 6:00 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR
Turquoise Room
- 7:00 P.M. BANQUET, FLOOR SHOW AND DANCE
Thunderbird Room
- THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1958
- 9:30 A.M. FOURTH CONVENTION SESSION
Thunderbird Room
Don Clyde, Presiding
Movie: "Nature's Golden Fleece," U. S. Forest Service
Address: Richard E. McArdle, Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
Question Period
Adoption of All Resolutions
Election of Officers
Luncheon and Final Meeting
Executive Committee
National Wool Growers Association
Colonial Room
- 1:00 P.M.

NWGA CONVENTION SPEAKERS

A sheep industry friend

Senator Frank A. Barrett



FRANK A. BARRETT

High on the list of sheep industry friends in the United States Senate is Senator Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming. Senator Barrett spearheaded passage of the National Wool Act in 1954. Late last summer, as the Senate was about to adjourn, he headed a list of 44 Senators who introduced a bill to extend the National Wool Act for another four-year period.

As the former owner of one of the largest sheep and cattle ranches in eastern Wyoming, Senator Barrett has a close and practical understanding of the livestock industry's varied problems. This, coupled with legal training and many years of experience in Congress, makes his advice and counsel most valuable.

For some eight years he represented Wyoming in the House of Representatives. In 1950 he was elected Governor of his State and in January, 1953, he became a member of the U. S. Senate.

Senator Barrett will give convention delegates a picture of upcoming legislative action that will affect the livestock industry. This, of course, will include efforts to have the National Wool Act continued.

Your NWGA President

Don Clyde



DON CLYDE

The annual president's message will be delivered by President Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah, on the morning of Tuesday, January 21. President Clyde will tell convention delegates of accomplishments and undertakings of the National during 1957 and of the outlook for 1958.

A long-time Utah sheep grower, President Clyde served as head of the Utah Wool Growers Association from 1937 through 1956. He operates a flock of approximately four thousand head of ewes in Wasatch County, Utah.

From 1937 to 1943, President Clyde was a member of the Utah State Legislature. He has likewise served as a member of the State Fair Board, the State Big Game Control Board, and as president of the Uintah Graziers Association.

Mr. Clyde served as vice president of the National Wool Growers Association from 1950 to January of 1957. Since his elevation to the presidency, he has done a great deal of traveling in behalf of sheepmen. He is an ardent association worker and has made appearances at several State Association conventions. He has also spent considerable time in Washington, D. C., for the industry.

Chief of the Forest Service

Richard E. McArdle



RICHARD E. McARDLE

A career Government forester for 34 years, Mr. McArdle is 58 years old and a native of Kentucky. He holds B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan, which also awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Mr. McArdle has served in all major forest regions of the United States. His early career was in research, and his service in research includes directorship of two regional forest and range experiment stations.

Before becoming Chief of the Forest Service in 1952, he was Assistant Chief for eight years in charge of cooperative Federal-State-Private forestry programs. Mr. McArdle was also for a time Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho. Mr. McArdle is married, and two of his three sons are foresters.

He will give sheepmen delegates to the NWGA convention an idea of Forest Service programs and policies when he addresses them on Thursday, January 23.

NAWM Executive

Edwin Wilkinson



EDWIN WILKINSON

Mr. Wilkinson is a 1927 graduate of Philadelphia Textile Institute. Upon graduation, he joined Sheppard Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; then the Wool Institute, later becoming head of the upholstery fabric department of Pacific Mills, worsted division.

In 1933, Mr. Wilkinson joined the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He was named secretary of the Sales Yarn Division in 1940 and assistant to the president in 1942. Then, in March of 1952, Mr. Wilkinson became executive vice president of the NAWM.

Mr. Wilkinson is the manufacturers' representative to the American Association of Textile Technologists and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He was the United States employer delegate to the International Labor Organization, Textile Committee, in Brussels in 1946 and in Geneva in 1948 and 1953.

Problems facing domestic wool manufacturers and how such problems affect sheepmen will be discussed by Mr. Wilkinson.

World traveler & lecturer

Robert R. Gros



ROBERT R. GROS

Mr. Gros is one of the West's most widely known and sought after lecturers on national and world affairs. For 20 years he has been reporting and interpreting careful observations and impressions gained as a world traveler, interviewer and often confidant of the important newsmakers of the world. More than 3,000 audiences have applauded his incisive and entertaining reviews of just-happening history.

Mr. Gros graduated from Stanford University in 1935 "with great distinction" and Phi Beta Kappa honors. After graduate study at Stanford he served a year on the faculty as debate coach and teaching assistant in political science. Since then he has carved out a career as public relations and advertising executive in San Francisco which has brought him recognition as a national leader in his profession and the vice presidency of one of the nation's largest corporations. Throughout his business career he has criss-crossed the globe as an avocation, in quest for understanding of the forces behind the awesome history-making of these decades.

Title of the speech which Mr. Gros will deliver is "Where Do We Go From Here?" This is sure to be a timely commentary on world affairs.

Research committee head

J. H. Breckenridge



J. H. BRECKENRIDGE

The immediate past president of your National Wool Grower Association, John Breckenridge, will tell sheepmen delegates of the work of the Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee of the USDA. He has been a member of this committee for many years and has acted as its chairman for the past two years.

Mr. Breckenridge was elected as a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association in 1950. He moved up the ladder and served as NWGA president in 1955 and 1956.

Mr. Breckenridge is a very successful sheepman in the Twin Falls, Idaho area. He is firmly convinced that the industry's future lies in the field of research and its practical application.

Sheep disease authority

Dr. Blaine McGowan



BLAINE MCGOWAN

Recognized as one of the leading authorities of sheep diseases and cures, Dr. Blaine McGowan is a 1952 graduate of the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine. From July of 1952 to June of 1956, Dr. McGowan was a member of the University of California's School of Veterinary Medicine out-patient large animal clinic. From July 1956 to the present time, Dr. McGowan has been conducting field and laboratory investigations concerning diseases of sheep. Research findings of these investigations will be the topic of his convention speech.

His principal professional interest is sheep diseases. Research activities have included studies on bluetongue, epididymitis, pneumonia in feeder lambs, disease prevention through low level antibiotic therapy, and many others.

Dr. McGowan was born and raised in California. He is 36 years old, married and has two children.

NWGA Auxiliary President

Mrs. Rudie Mick



MRS. RUDIE MICK

Since taking over the position of president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, Mrs. Rudie Mick has traveled over 15,000 miles in the interest of wool and lamb promotion. "I have met with the finest people who are vitally interested in our products," Mrs. Mick reports.

"Sheep have played an important part in the lives of four of the six members of my original family," Mrs. Mick states. One of her brothers is J. L. Van Horn, head of Sheep Research, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.

Mrs. Mick resides in St. Onge, South Dakota. She was elected president of the South Dakota Auxiliary in 1951. From there she progressed to become the National Auxiliary's selection as second vice president in January of 1953. In 1955 she became first vice president. Then in January of 1957 she was elected president.

As president of the National Auxiliary, Mrs. Mick is head of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. Much of her traveling has been in connection with the sewing contest.

She will give her report to the convention at the opening session on Tuesday, January 21.

He'll welcome sheepmen Gov. Ernest W. McFarland



ARIZONA'S
GOVERNOR MCFARLAND

Arizona's Governor is thoroughly schooled in problems of the livestock industry. He has been a loyal supporter of the rancher and farmer ever since he began his illustrious career in public offices in the 1920's. Ernest W. McFarland was born in 1894 in Oklahoma. He received his A. B. degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1917. In 1921, he was awarded an A. M. degree from Stanford University. Then in 1922, he received an L.L.D. degree from the University of Arizona.

Governor McFarland's career has been well rounded. He has taught rural school in Oklahoma; worked in a bank in Arizona; acted as assistant attorney general in Arizona; been judge of a superior court in an Arizona county. Governor McFarland was a U. S. Senator from Arizona from 1941 to 1953. He became Governor of the State in 1955.

During the first World War, he served with the United States Navy. The McFarlands have one daughter.

Hear the Governor give his address of welcome on the morning of January 21.

Response to the address of welcome

Robert A. Smiley



ROBERT A. SMILEY

Newly elected president of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Robert A. Smiley of Belle Fourche, will deliver the Response to the Address of Welcome.

Mr. Smiley has lived in South Dakota all of his 52 years. He received an LLB degree from the University of South Dakota in 1927. He married Mary Huntley of Huron, South Dakota, in 1928. They have two daughters.

Mr. Smiley has been practicing law at Belle Fourche since graduation. He has been running sheep and ranching since 1928. He commenced acquiring his present ranch holdings in 1940, and in 1945 expanded operations to include Hereford cattle as well as sheep. Mr. Smiley assisted in the organization of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association in 1938. He has been a member of the executive committee of that association almost continuously since its organization.

Mr. Smiley's grandfather, father and two uncles were all engaged in the sheep business for many years around Rawlins, Wyoming. His father left there in 1904 and located at Belle Fourche.



PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SITE OF THE 93RD NWGA CONVENTION

hi ho, and away we go

Your Convention Calendar Includes Entertainment

If you haven't made plans yet to attend the 93rd annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association, you'd better get a move on. Time is drawing very short, and you don't want to miss the informative program planned for you and the many entertaining events to be held in the Valley of the Sun.

Mild weather is the byword in Phoenix. And if Lady Luck is riding with us, a very welcome winter change of scenery will thrill all convention-goers. The Arizona Wool Growers Association has planned an outdoor barbecue and dance for all convention delegates on Monday, January 20 at 6 p.m.

Then on Tuesday, January 21, the Make It Yourself With Wool national fashion show will be held in the Thunderbird Room of the Hotel Westward Ho. Miss Wool of Texas will also model some of her fabulous woolen wardrobe on the same night.

On Wednesday evening, January 22, the annual banquet, floor show and dance will be held for convention registrants in the Thunderbird Room. The banquet will be preceded by a social hour, beginning at 6 p.m. in the Turquoise Room.

Many other events will offer an entertaining schedule. The Women's Auxiliary has planned a tour of the area. (See program on page 37.)

The Valley of the Sun does offer many valuable sights that will make your southwestern visit one of lasting value. We're looking forward to seeing that lucky old sun, and YOU in Phoenix come January 20.

ROUND WORMS

by KENNETH C. KATES, REX W. ALLEN, and
JAMES H. TURNER

(Condensed from "Animal Diseases," the 1956 Yearbook of Agriculture.)

ROUNDWORMS, or nematodes, in the digestive tract may seriously affect the health of sheep and goats. It is not uncommon for sheep and goats to die of the effects of roundworms, but even greater losses come about through reduced weight gains, less meat and fiber production, lower vitality of breeding animals, and a considerable rise in cost of production.

More than twenty-four species of roundworms occur in the digestive tract of sheep and goats in the United States. The worms are tiny, cylindrical, threadlike parasites. Some are hard to see with the unaided eye.

The common names of roundworms that occur more or less frequently in sheep and goats in this country are listed: (The scientific names that appeared in the original article are omitted—Editor's Note.)

In esophagus and rumen—gullet worms.

In fourth stomach—large stomach worm; medium stomach worms; stomach hairworm.

In small intestine—intestinal hairworms; hookworms; threadnecked worms; threadworm; cooperias; capillarids.

In large intestine and blind gut, or cecum—nodular worms; whipworms; large-mouthed bowel worm; pinworm.

Parasitic gastroenteritis, a term that means irritation or inflammation of the stomach and intestines caused by parasites, usually roundworms, often is applied to a disease caused by several kinds of roundworms. It is not always possible to separate the effects of one kind of parasite from the effects caused by others.

The term "parasitic gastritis" is used when only the stomach is involved. "Parasitic enteritis" is used when only the intestines are involved. Sometimes more specific terms derived from the common or the scientific names of the parasites are applied when only one kind of roundworm is concerned in disease.

The injurious effects of roundworms on sheep and goats are many and varied according to the species, numbers of parasites present, the age and nutritional status of the animals, and other factors.

Some kinds of roundworms are well tolerated by their hosts or seldom occur in numbers large enough to produce perceptible effects.

Some of the clinical symptoms of roundworm infections are diarrhea (scours), anemia (reduced number of red blood cells and quantity of their contained red pigment), edema (swelling caused by excess fluid in the tissues), emaciation (unthriftiness from failure to gain or from loss of weight), loss of appetite, and physical weakness. The acute effects of roundworms, or less severe

chronic effects of long duration, may cause death of the host.

Both immature and adult roundworms may injure the tissues of the digestive tract. For example, larvae of the nodular worm stimulate the formation of pea-sized nodules in the wall of the small and large intestines. Medium stomach worms and cooperias cause the formation of very small nodules in the wall of the stomach and small intestine, respectively. The large stomach worms, the hookworms, and large-mouthed bowel worms cut or pierce the inner lining of the part of the digestive tract in which they live with special mouth structures, at the same time ingesting blood, lymph, and cells from the gut wall.

Additional blood is lost from such small cuts or abrasions by seepage into the cavity of the digestive tract, from which it is eliminated in the droppings. When the worms make many small perforations of the gut lining, the total daily loss of blood may be greater than the animal can replace, and anemia ensues.

Hairworms, thread-necked worms, and threadworms do not usually inflict discrete, visible injuries to the tissues of the gut or cause anemia but cause diffuse damage to the gut lining, often to the extent that it may be partly destroyed.

Affected animals refuse food. Fluid may be lost from the body from a diarrhea and excessive urination. Normal digestion and absorption of nutrients are interrupted.

The life histories of these roundworms are called direct, as transmission from host to host occurs without intervention of an intermediate host, such as an insect, mite, or snail. The gullet worms are exceptions; their larvae develop in dung beetles.

Adult worms of both sexes live in the digestive tract. (The threadworm is an exception; only its females are known.)

Females deposit eggs in the cavity of the gut after fertilization by the males. The eggs are very small, usually contain one to many cells or a small larva, and are eliminated from the host in the droppings. On pasture under favorable conditions, the free-living development takes place. Small, active larvae, infective to sheep and goats, develop in a few days from the eggs. When a film of moisture is present on vegetation, they move onto the plants.

Infective larvae, after being swallowed by the host, develop to maturity in the digestive tract in one to five weeks, depending on the species. The young worms penetrate into the lining of the gut of the host, or are lodged between the small, fingerlike projections (villi), and usually, but not always, move to the cavity of the gut and spend their adult lives there.

Diagnosis of roundworm infections of the digestive tract of sheep and goats is done by one or more of three methods: Microscopic fecal examinations for roundworm eggs; postmortem examinations to recover adult and im-



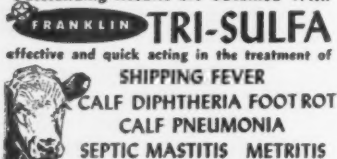
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mature worms; and observations of clinical symptoms displayed by affected animals.

A special scientific technique is required for microscopic fecal examinations.

Postmortem examinations for parasites are performed in order to establish a diagnosis based upon the presence of adult or immature roundworms in the digestive tract. The abdominal cavity is opened, and the digestive tract is removed and opened for examination. Large roundworms are easily seen and can be removed for study, but the small and immature worms of all kinds must be separated by special techniques from the food material and studied microscopically. Direct total counts of the large roundworms usually can be made, but when large numbers are present or the worms are small, those in a small sample or samples are counted and the total number is calculated.

The clinical symptoms we described as associated with roundworm infections often are helpful in making a diagnosis, but one cannot rely entirely on them because other diseases and conditions often cause similar effects. In sheep and goats, however, when such symptoms as diarrhea, anemia, emaciation, edema, loss of appetite, poor weight gains on good feed and forage, weight loss, and physical weakness are seen, roundworm parasites of the digestive tract are often involved.

The effects of poor or inadequate nutrition are often associated with the effects of parasitism, and the two factors are difficult to separate.

Control of roundworms of the digestive tract of sheep and goats is of utmost importance if one is to raise the animals profitably. Parasite-free, or relatively parasite-free, animals make better weight gains and are more productive than animals with moderate to heavy parasitism.

It is not practicable now to raise parasite-free sheep and goats on the farm, although under experimental conditions that goal has been approached. It is possible, however, to control roundworms in sheep and goats so their effects are small or insignificant. This objective can be accomplished by the use of proper management procedures that check the transmission of roundworms from animal to animal and by judicious use of medication.

Sheep and goats acquire infections by grazing on pastures contaminated with larval stages of the parasites. All practices designed to reduce the numbers of the infective larvae aid in control. The numbers of infective larvae on pastures may be reduced to low levels if strict attention is given to three practices:

First, resting pastures, to take full advantage of the killing effect of adverse climatic conditions on larvae,

Second, maintaining animals on a high level of nutrition, to develop maximum resistance to roundworm infections and to their injurious effects, and

Third, reducing the numbers of adult egg-producing worms in grazing animals by medication. The drug most effective in removing roundworms of sheep and goats, phenothiazine, also has important secondary effects of inhibiting egg production of female worms not removed from the hosts and preventing the development of infective larvae from eggs deposited in manure on pastures.

Most of the larval stages of many kinds of roundworms are killed by exposures of a few weeks to two months of drought in the summer or by subfreezing weather in winter. Most larvae will survive best during periods of high rainfall and moderate temperatures. Irrigation probably lengthens the survival time of larvae. The killing effect of subfreezing weather on roundworm larvae is minimal in the Southern States. Larvae of a few kinds of roundworms are resistant to adverse effects of certain weather conditions. Significant numbers of larvae of medium stomach worms and threadnecked worms survive over winter even in the coldest parts of the country. Most other kinds of roundworms are primarily carried over winter in the breeding stock. Knowledge of the lethal effects of climatic conditions on free-living stages of roundworms is helpful in planning a pasture rotation program for parasite control.

Roundworms are easier to control if sheep and goats are fed well. A well-fed, healthy animal generally withstands the injurious effects of roundworms better and tends to have fewer worms than a poorly nourished one.

Animals subjected to massive invasions of large stomach worms, hookworms, and other roundworms that can produce anemia, need a high intake of iron, protein, and other nutrient elements (including carbohydrates and minerals) to replenish the blood lost as the result of infection. In some localities forage may not contain all the nutrients needed to maintain a high level of nutrition, and dietary supplements, including minerals, are helpful in maintaining nutrient levels and lessening the effects of parasitism.

A number of chemicals or combinations of chemicals are in use against roundworms in sheep and goats. In order of their usefulness they are:

Phenothiazine, copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate, copper sulphate, car-

bon tetrachloride, tetrachlorethylene, hexachloroethane, copper sulphate and sodium arsenite, and copper sulphate and arsenic pentoxide. These chemicals are of little or no value in treating some kinds of roundworm infections.

Phenothiazine is the most useful drug for removing and controlling roundworms of the digestive tract of sheep and goats and is used more widely in the United States than any other. It is particularly effective against large stomach worms, the medium stomach worms, hairworms, hookworms, large-mouthed bowel worms, and nodular worms. Phenothiazine is less effective, but still useful, against cooperias, thread-necked worms, and the whipworms. Phenothiazine has been found so useful in control of so many kinds of roundworms of sheep, goats, and cattle that several million pounds are used annually in this country.

Phenothiazine is remarkable in its action against many kinds of adult roundworms of sheep and goats, but it cannot be relied upon to remove immature roundworms from the digestive tract.

Phenothiazine may be administered in capsule, bolus, and tablet form and as a drench. It may be mixed in feed. The dose of the drug is usually one ounce (25 grams) for adult sheep and goats and about three-fifths ounce (15 grams) for lambs and kids under 60 pounds. Doses for adult animals may be safely varied from 20 to 40 grams, and about one-half those amounts for lambs and kids. The lower dose range is adequate for removing large stomach worms and nodular worms, but the higher dose range is needed when hairworms and thread-necked worms are the main roundworms present.

It is helpful to give treatments to breeding stock in the late fall or early winter, or a month before lambing and kidding time, and to treat again before they are put out to pasture in the spring. Because many kinds of roundworms are carried over the winter primarily in breeding animals, the spring treatment is helpful in preventing early contamination of pastures and early exposure of lambs and kids to infective larvae.

Phenothiazine also may be used preventively by a free-choice method of administration. Phenothiazine may be mixed with loose salt or suitable mineral mix in the proportion of one part by weight of the drug to 9 to 14 parts by weight of salt or minerals. This mixture is made available to the animals in a suitable container that protects the mixture from rain.

Sheep and goats should get about one-half gram of phenothiazine a day. That amount has the effect of preventing to

a considerable extent the development of roundworm larvae in the droppings. The free-choice method may be used continuously and combined with therapeutic treatments when needed. If animals eat less of the medicated salt or supplement than is desirable, a small amount of grain may be added to make it more palatable.

Salt blocks medicated with phenothiazine have also been used in some localities, but it is not certain that they are economical or efficient.

*Kenneth C. Kates is parasitologist in

charge of investigations on helminth parasites of sheep and goats in the Helminth Parasite Section, Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, Beltsville, Maryland.

Rex W. Allen is parasitologist in charge of the State College, New Mexico, field station of the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch. He joined the Department in the Meat Inspection Service in 1934 and has conducted research on parasites of domestic animals since 1939.

James H. Turner is a parasitologist investigating helminth parasites of sheep and goats in the Helminth Parasite Section, Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, Beltsville. He holds degrees from the University of Maryland and has been engaged in research since 1948.

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Preparing Wool for Market and Manufacture?

Statements included in the summary of Technical Bulletin No. 1078—"Economics of Preparing Wool for Market and Manufacture," by D. W. Carr and L. D. Howell, U.S.D.A.

MARKET outlets for wool produced in this country are restricted by increased competition from well-prepared imported wools and from manmade fibers. Further expansions in production of these competing fibers are expected. Increases in costs of labor and in use of high-speed manufacturing machinery which requires more uniform fibers further weaken the competitive position of our wool. The central purpose of this study is to explore possibilities of strengthening the competitive position of domestic wool through improvements in preparation and marketing.

Small flocks account for a substantial part of the shorn wool produced in this country. In 1949, for example, about 32 percent of the number of sheep and lambs shorn in the 11 Western States and Texas were in flocks of fewer than 1,000, and 57 percent were in flocks of fewer than 2,500. The small quantities of wool produced on many farms and ranches complicate the problem of skirting, grading, and otherwise adequately preparing the wool at or near the ranch for marketing and manufacture.

Wool varies in fineness, length, and other elements of quality from one fleece to another and from one part of the fleece to another. Preparation of wool for most effective use by manufacturers means that the fleeces and the wool in individual fleeces must be separated on the basis of differences in quality. The separated parts must then

be combined into lots of uniform quality. This assorting and grouping may take place at any one or more stages in the marketing procedure, but usually the wool produced in the United States is not adequately skirted and well graded until after it leaves the farm or ranch.

Relative advantages and disadvantages of preparing wool at or near points of origin may be influenced mainly by technical requirements for adequate preparation, conditions under which the wool is handled and processed, and the methods and practices involved at each stage in marketing. Wool that is to be used in the manufacture of specialized yarns and fabrics should be prepared to meet the particular requirements for these products. The degree to which it would be advantageous to prepare wool at or near the ranch to meet such specialized needs of manufacturers and of adequate facilities and equipment for effective preparation, and upon the influence of such preparation on costs of marketing and processing. Manufacturers select and blend wools according to the type of fabrics they make.

Policies with regard to imports, labeling, prices, and other programs relating to the wool industry have emphasized protective measures for domestic wool. They have, perhaps, given too little consideration to the benefits that may come from encouraging growers to prepare and market their wool in a way that would strengthen its competitive position. Import tariffs are designed to protect domestic wool from competition of foreign wool and the Labeling Act was designed to protect

wool from competition of other fibers. Benefits to domestic producers from price supports and from protective measures may be supplemented by strengthening the competitive position of domestic wool through improvements in quality, preparation, and marketing.

Feasible means for strengthening the competitive position of our wool would need to take into account differences between domestic and foreign-grown wools, influences of technological developments, and the growing competition of manmade fibers. Large quantities of the wool produced in Western States and in Texas meet requirements as to fiber length and fineness for use in the manufacture of worsteds, but ranch preparation of this wool usually is poor in comparison with that of most imported wools.

The competitive position of poorly prepared wool has been weakened in recent years as a result of technological and other developments in the wool-manufacturing industry. These developments were associated with large increases in costs of labor and the development of automatic machinery for use in reducing these costs. Use of high-speed and more automatic machinery and improved methods requires uniform fibers for most efficient operation. As a result, the disadvantages of poorly prepared wools or other fibers are aggravated because manufacturers prefer wool that meets the requirements of the more automatic machinery and improved methods used.

Further expansions in production and improvements in quality of manmade fibers may affect materially the competitive position of wool. Some of these

fibers apparently compete directly with wool. They are delivered to textile mills in good condition for manufacturing operations. Their uniformity and freedom from defects tend to reduce the cost of making fabrics. New developments in high-speed manufacturing machinery place an increasing premium on these advantages.

Possibilities for more thorough preparation of wool in producing areas to strengthen its competitive position and to increase incomes to producers, from the viewpoint of growers, would depend upon whether the additional costs of improved preparation would be at least offset by higher prices received as a result of such improvements. The feasibility of such improvements may depend mainly upon the influence of particular kinds of preparation in producing areas, instead of at eastern manufacturing centers, on the quality and costs of preparation, on costs of marketing and processing, and on the acceptability of the product to handlers and manufacturers.

Factors that affect the quality and costs of preparing wool in producing areas include size of flocks or quantity of wool at individual farms or ranches, facilities and personnel available, and knowledge of mill requirements. Although many farm flocks are small, sub-

stantial quantities of the wool produced in Western States and in Texas come from ranches on which the quantity of wool produced is large enough for at least fairly effective utilization of the facilities and personnel required for improved preparation of wool. Facilities and equipment required for improved preparation are not great and the per unit cost of providing them, especially for the larger ranches, would be low. The problem of providing adequate personnel who know the techniques of preparation and the requirements of mills may be difficult. It may require provisions for training additional personnel and for their supervision.

Cost data for ranch preparation of wool are limited. Those available indicate that, for the larger clips at least, costs of grading and skirting wool at the ranch would be less than either average differences between prices of poorly prepared and of well-prepared wools in central markets or the reduction in central market costs that could result from ranch preparation. These differences suggest that returns to wool growers might be increased by improved preparation of the large clips at the ranch. Possibilities for such gains appear to be limited mainly to the Western States and Texas, where most of

the larger flocks are found. Such benefits from improved preparation at the larger ranches and at western warehouses would hinge upon the dependability of the preparations and upon the

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willingness of markets and manufacturers to accept them.

Preferences expressed by dealers, topmakers, and manufacturers in the Boston area with regard to the preparation of wool show that all manufacturers who use domestic grease wool would prefer to buy Territory wool prepared as are Australian wools. None preferred to have Territory wool skirted by western growers, about half favored grading of this wool by growers, and all preferred to have it more effectively tagged by growers. Most of the topmakers interviewed preferred to buy Territory wool ungraded and unskirted. Some preferred to buy wool in a fairly narrow graded line. The few dealers and commission agents who were interviewed said they preferred ungraded or original bag wool.

These preferences are influenced by several factors and they have important implications. Customs and habits, growing out of experience in dealing with problems of the industry, tend to fix preferences in a rigid pattern that resists change. Preferences of manufacturers may reflect mainly the requirements of processors and only indirectly the effectiveness of ranch preparation in meeting them. Dealers and some topmakers prefer unprepared wool because they believe they can buy and prepare it for manufacturers more satisfactorily and at lower cost than they could buy similar wool graded and skirted on the ranch. These attitudes may limit the possibilities for effective ranch preparation. They will need to be modified or their restricting influences reduced if the competitive posi-

tion of wool is to be improved and returns to growers increased through improved preparation of wool on the ranch.

A significant contribution toward improving the adequacy and acceptability of ranch preparation of wool might be made by increased coordination of grower activities, both in preparation and in selling, to obtain the market value added by ranch preparation. If ranch preparation is to meet the standards of quality and uniformity required by manufacturers, skirting and grading on the ranch must be made both adequate and consistent among growers. Uniform standards for use as a guide in grading and skirting may need to be developed. Provision may need to be made for supervision of grading and skirting by a competent and unbiased agency to assure buyers and others that the quality and uniformity of ranch preparation are dependable.

Acceptability of ranch preparation of wool rests mainly in the hands of dealers, commission agents, and topmakers, most of whom are opposed to the grading and skirting of Territory wool by growers. These firms are in a strong position to make their preferences effective in the market because they buy most of the wool from producers and prepare or process it for manufacturers, who are mainly concerned with receiving well-prepared wool, regardless of where or by whom it is prepared. Consequently, the value added by ranch grading and skirting of wool may not be reflected in relatively higher prices to growers unless the quality and dependability of ranch preparation is such that the wool thus prepared will be readily accepted by dealers, commission agents, and topmakers.

Coordination required for assuring adequate preparation of domestic wool might be developed through one or more of a number of agencies. The necessary arrangements might be worked through growers' organizations, including grower cooperatives; operators of warehouses; representatives of dealers, processors, or manufacturers; or some combinations of these agencies. Basic requirements would be that the agency or agencies responsible for preparation be competent, that the volume of wool prepared be large enough to assure uniform preparation and efficient operation, and that the individuals actually doing the work have the confidence of both the producers and the trade.

To make coordination effective in meeting the standards of quality and uniformity required by dealers or manufacturers, some means may need to be developed for assuring that preparation of wool at or near the ranch is both adequate and consistent. This may

(Continued on page 32.)

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American Farm Bureau Federation

PARTIAL Report of Action Taken by
American Farm Bureau Federation,
Chicago, December 9-14, 1957.

Production Payments

We oppose production payments as a substitute for price supports or as a method of bringing income into agriculture.

Wool Program

In 1954 we reluctantly supported production payments for wool to stimulate domestic production in accordance with a determination by Congress that increased domestic production was needed for national security. We had even greater misgivings about a checkoff from government payments to finance a promotion program for wool and lamb.

We urge the American Farm Bureau Federation Board of Directors to work with other principals in the wool industry in a study of the wool problem, from the standpoint of both production and processing, to provide a basis for recommending alternative solutions to this problem. In the event such a study does not develop a feasible substitute for the current Act we will support a temporary extension of the present legislation with the compulsory check-off provision deleted.

International Trade

Markets are magnets for the allegiance of people. Trade among nations contributes to friendly relationships and is a cohesive force for peace. Mutually beneficial trade is a powerful force in the struggle with Communist imperialism.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

In order to promote a high level of trade among nations the following policies should be supported:

(1) We consider the long-term extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to be of critical importance to the American farmer and to the nation as a whole. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program has been a basic national policy over twenty years. It has provided a means toward obtaining an expanding economy based on a high level of mutually beneficial international trade and unity of the free world necessary for national security. This program is fundamental to the maintenance and development of foreign markets for American farm products. Unless foreign customers are given a greater opportunity to earn dollars with which to buy our farm products, American agriculture may be forced to resort continually to interim programs such as sales for foreign currency. In order to create the confidence necessary for permanent trade relations, it is important to assure stability in our foreign trade policies.

Continued efforts should be made to negotiate agreements to reduce trade barriers, eliminate unfair or discriminatory trade practices, and develop measures of international cooperation for the expansion of trade.

The United States should insist that other nations adhere to their commitments under reciprocal trade agreements.

Reduction of duties on those items which are needed for farm production and which are a significant factor in the price-cost squeeze should receive special emphasis.

The "escape clause" should be maintained as an appropriate means of avoiding undue hardship to any industry. Final authority for action under this clause should remain with the President in order to assure the proper consideration of all factors influencing the nation's well being.

"Section 22" provides a necessary protection for government programs and should, where necessary, be applied with minimum delay.

(2) The Tariff Commission has been established by Congress as the body responsible for evaluating requests for import controls. An amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act provides that this Congressional mechanism can be by-passed under the guise of national security. We believe this circumvention of the Tariff Commission establishes an extremely unfortunate precedent. Appropriate action should be taken to correct this situation.

(3) Further efforts should be made to simplify U. S. customs procedures.

(4) Our essential raw materials stockpiling program should be continued with proper safeguards. Surplus farm products should be traded, under Public Law 480 and otherwise, for essential materials that may be stored indefinitely without deterioration. Security stockpiles should be isolated from normal domestic requirements and used only in case of national emergency.

Common Market

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be an important element in our foreign economic policy. It is the principal arrangement by which the U. S. has sought to carry out the provisions and purposes of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. With the European Common Market a reality and other similar trade arrangements a definite possibility, the United States must be prepared to negotiate with these countries as an economic unit. The Common Market can broaden the market for farm products if it lowers average restrictions, but it will be harmful if it increases restrictions against outside products or results in new preferential arrangements with other suppliers. The U. S. must watch closely the Common Market arrangement. Establishment of the Organization

No Dream

My sheep are jumping fences;
There's quite a count to make;
I can not use them for a nap—
They're real and I'm awake.

—Elizabeth Miller
Medford, Oregon

for Trade Cooperation (OTC) could aid in keeping the activities of the European Common Market under close observation and help expand agricultural trade on a non-discriminatory basis.

OTC should not have authority to impose obligations on any member. We are opposed to the incorporation of OTC as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Promotion of Agricultural Commodities

We believe that promotional work is essential for agricultural commodities. The American Farm Bureau Federation through State and county units should stimulate interest among farmers and urge increased support for sound, well coordinated programs to promote the increased sale and total consumption of farm products without duplication of effort.

We believe that any funds raised for the purpose of promoting the sale of farm commodities should be collected on a voluntary basis, administered by an organization of producers (with handlers and processors included where it is mutually agreed that they should be included) through its board or committee; and that such funds should be used solely for the specific purposes for which collected and not for legislative or political activities.

Where well established, nationally recognized organizations are carrying out industry-wide promotion plans on a well coordinated national basis with adequate producer representation, we will continue to support and help improve them and will oppose the establishment of duplicating organizations and programs.

Meat Promotion

Our policy on promotion programs for beef, veal, pork, and lamb is as follows:

(1) Support for a sound, well-coordinated program without duplication of effort should be increased.

(2) The contribution and collection of funds should be handled directly between producers and marketing agencies on a voluntary basis. A voluntary program requires no new legislation.

(3) Funds collected for promotion programs should be used solely for this specific purpose and not for legislative or political activities.

(4) The National Live Stock and Meat Board, with 33 years of experience and effective work and currently operating on an annual budget of more than one million dollars, now meets the standards enumerated above. In order to increase the effectiveness of this organization and broaden the base of financial support, we urge that an aggressive effort be made to obtain the cooperation of all livestock marketing agencies and other segments of the industry.

(5) We urge the increased cooperation of meat packers, retailers, and restaurateurs in increasing advertising and promotion work for meat products.

Labeling

We insist that appropriate action be taken to require the proper labeling, including the ingredients and percentages thereof, of all products offered to the public in imitation of, or as a substitute for, or in the adulteration of, any product produced on the farm or processed from a farm product.

We recommend the enactment of legislation to require labeling of textile products to disclose percentages of fiber content.

PREPARING WOOL

(Continued from page 30.)

require, in addition to competent agencies for preparing the wool, supervision by some competent and unbiased agency to assure buyers and others that the quality of preparation is both uniform and dependable.

Methods for enabling growers to obtain the market value added by ranch preparation may include coordination in selling wool. This coordination might be effected through warehouse operators in Western States and Texas, through grower cooperatives, or through other agencies. A few large auctions might be organized by these agencies for use in selling the wool. Regardless of the alternative used, support by growers would be needed.

Expanded services from public agencies would be needed to establish and maintain an effective plan for adequate ranch preparation of wool. Work designed to develop and establish comprehensive standards for the quality elements of wool would need to be continued to provide a guide in assorting wool. A dependable grading service to growers based on adequate standards would facilitate the selling of wool on the basis of quality. Educational efforts might be needed to advise growers regarding the requirements for adequate ranch preparation, to train technical workers to grade and skirt or to supervise the grading and skirting of wool in producing areas, and to help growers coordinate their operations so as to realize the full benefits of adequate ranch preparation.

FOR SALE

A Limited Number of
**Border Collie
Sheep Dogs**

- * Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- * Wonderful Pets for Children
- * Smart, Most Alert Dog Alive!

\$50.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!



PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name
Address
City & State
Sex..... M.O. Enclosed.....
Send C.O.D.

this month's QUIZ



Do you use sheep dogs in your operation? What kind of dog do you prefer? Do you buy a special feed for them? If so, do you prefer a cube or meal type of dry dog food?

WE have Shepherd and Collie dogs and like cubes best for feeding them.

—Charles G. Duncan,
Morristown, South Dakota

THE collie crossbreed is our favorite kind of dog for the sheep business. We prefer to feed our dogs cubes and have been doing so for the last 30 years.

—Fred T. Trenkel
Ontario, Oregon

I prefer the Border Collie-Australian Shepherd type of sheep dog. I prefer canned dog food along with a meal type of dog food. Some dogs will not eat the cube and dry food.

—John Anderson
Alder, Montana

OUR preference is the Border Collie-Shepherd Collie crossbreed type of dog. We have been feeding our dogs the cube type of dog food.

—William E. Bray
Redvale, Colorado

WE use Border Collies in our sheep operation. We prefer the cube type of dog food.

—Chris Anderson
Sheridan, Montana

WE have the Australian Shepherd or Border Collies for sheep dogs. We use cube dog food. We use cubes for no special reason other than we imagine they go farther, but they are plenty expensive.

—John Noh
Kimberly, Idaho

COLLIES are our preference in sheep dogs. We buy a special type of feed for our dogs; I prefer the cube type of dog food.

—Erickson-Kent Sheep Company
Rock Springs, Wyoming

WE have Border Collies and English Shepherds in our operation. Without a dog, it is difficult to make

sheep respect your command—in trailing, corralling, putting them through the cutting chute. A well-trained dog saves many steps and time. Our herders are very devoted to their dogs. Dog cubes are part of our camp supplies. The dogs eat a coarser cube or chow type of dog food as it doesn't pack together if it gets damp.

I am raising three young puppies, just old enough now for their first booster shot for distemper. They drink over a half of a gallon of skim milk warmed, plus all they can eat of a fortified puppy food and fresh scraps of meat and bones to chew on.

We laugh at one of our herders, for he always says, "My Trixie likes her meat cooked some." You know that they humor them.

As a whole, we use more spayed females than males as they are more loyal and stay put better.

—Vernon Bruce
Glenwood Springs, Colorado

WE prefer Border Collies. Our dogs will eat a number of the 20 percent sheep cubes.

—Hans C. Anderson
Dillon, Montana

WE like any dog that is not too hard to train. I find that the cube type of dog food is less wasteful than the others.

—William O'Brien
Idaho Falls, Idaho

WE raise our own sheep dogs. We raise many of them and then pick the best ones. We never buy any feed

for our dogs. They eat leftovers and additional meat from the camp wagons.

—Gaston Erramouspe
Rock Springs, Wyoming

WE prefer Border Collies or English Collies. We buy no special feed for them.

—Pierre Etchemendy
Lost Springs, Wyoming

WE don't use sheep dogs in our operation.

—Alex Hindi & Son
Duran, New Mexico

I have seen good dogs in many breeds. We buy no special feed as we have only one dog and feed him table scraps.

—J. K. Ohman
Leadore, Idaho

WE use Collies in our sheep operation. We prefer the cube type of dog food.

—Jim Wampler
Powell Butte, Oregon

WE just have one Collie pup which we will try to train for our sheep operation.

—Fred E. Brands
Walden, Colorado

I am no longer raising Border Collies and miss doing so. We have found that the dry ½ inch size cubes occasionally mixed with other foods are best. Dogs so seldom get enough bones to chew on; they should have something to cut their teeth on as pups; later on it helps to keep their teeth clean. We like Friskies dog food very much.

The meal type of dog food is fine for pups now and then.

Most of the time a pup or dog should eat all of his food when first given to him. He should always be fed from a clean dish and always given fresh food and not that which is left over from his last meal. Many times a dog is offered the rest of his last meal in a dirty dish.

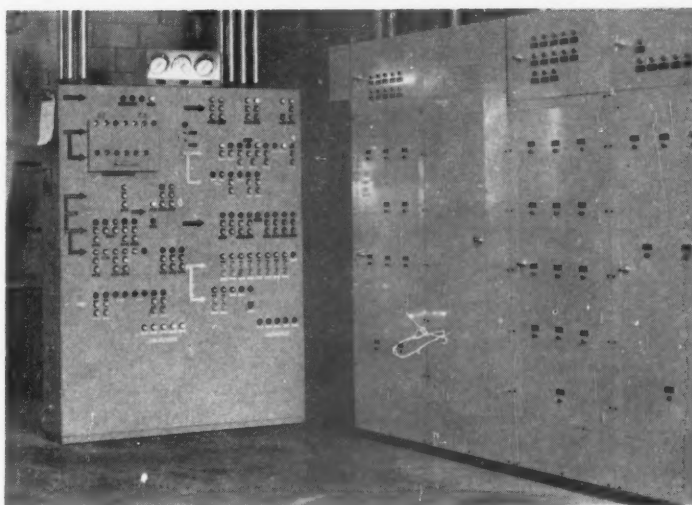
—Miriam Peryam
Encampment, Wyoming

YES, we use sheep dogs in our operation. We prefer the Border Collie. At the sheep camp we use cube dog food as it is much easier to feed there. At the ranch I prefer the meal type of dog food as we have water to mix with it and I think it goes farther.

—J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

OUR preference is the Border Collie. We buy some special feed for them. We prefer a cube type of dog food.

—H. H. Dunn
Harding, South Dakota



What in the world does electronics have to do with Friskies Dog Food?

This master control "brain" in a typical Friskies plant is just one of the reasons why the goodness of Friskies Meal never varies from package to package... why every morsel is delicious, uniform, fully nourishing.

Of course, there is still the human element, too. A dog can get only as much nourishment from a Meal as the manufacturer is willing to put into it.

Friskies Meal has only the best of ingredients in it... blended in such a way as to be most palatable to the dog. All ingredients are precision-weighted before blending to insure the right proportions. All are pre-cooked before the vitamins are added so that none of their values are destroyed by heat.

Finally, an anti-oxidant is added to protect Friskies Meal from excessive oxidation.

The resulting product is one you can feed and

recommend with utmost confidence. Friskies Meal has the meaty taste and aroma dogs love. It mixes instantly, never mushes in the bowl. And it is a complete dog food — no supplements of any kind are needed.

Friskies Meal comes in economical 25- and 50-pound bags; also in handy 2-, 5-, 10- and 20-pound sizes. For variety, feed 6-flavor Friskies Cubes and horse meat-rich canned Friskies.

And one other good point to remember: All Friskies

Dog Foods are made to the high standards of

Carnation



SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$ 5.00
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	5.50
Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	5.00
Gilfillan's SHEEP	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER50
Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.50
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	9.50
Newson's SHEEP DISEASES	7.00
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	6.50
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
Stoddart & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Thompson's SOILS & SOIL FERTILITY	6.50
Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE	3.50
Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS	5.00

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

CCC Wool Stockpile Is Completely Gone!

A definitely firmer tone was indicated at the Australian auctions after the following report was written, with the Continent, England, Japan and the United States in very keen competition. New Zealand prices were firm with no change, and South African prices were 2½ percent higher, with competition mostly from Continental buyers. South American markets were quiet.

December 23, 1957

THE wool stockpile is no more. Sales of Commodity Credit Corporation holdings the first two weeks of December cleaned out the inventory which, on November 1, 1955, amounted to around 149 million pounds.

Approximately 3,109,000 pounds of wool were sold the first week on bids covering 4,122,000 pounds. Prices at this sale were:

Graded Territory	Quantity sold (pounds)	Sales price range (clean basis)
Fine-Staple and Good French	378,000	\$1.25 -1.281
½ Blood - Staple and Good French	718,000	1.101-1.19
¾ Blood - Staple and Good French	2,013,000	.99 -1.0775

On December 12, the Commodity Stabilization Service stated that approximately 2,508,000 pounds were sold under the competitive bid program which completed the disposal of the stockpile. Bids were received from 32 different buyers and covered 14,480,000 pounds.

Included in the total poundage sold were 558,000 pounds of wool rejected as unsuitable for export to Turkey under the barter exchange agreement.

Prices paid in the final sale were:

Graded Territory	Quantity sold	Sales price range
Fine - Staple and Good French	1,018,000	\$1.011-1.226
½ Blood - Staple and Good French	364,000	1.00 -1.151
¾ Blood - Staple and Good French	568,000	.803-1.033
Turkish Trade Rejects:		
Fine - Staple and Good French	57,000	1.10 -1.20
½ Blood - Staple and Good French	350,000	1.053-1.104
¾ Blood - Staple and Good French	151,000	.861-1.021

These stockpile wools, the USDA release states, were "acquired from the 1952, 1953 and 1954 price support loan programs. Since November 1955, preliminary figures indicate, approximately 120 million pounds of wool were sold by competitive bid, nearly 16 million pounds were sold at schedule prices, and around 13 million pounds of wool were committed under a barter agree-

ment for export to Turkey in exchange for strategic ores.

"The sale of wool this week completes the regular competitive bid sale program that has been in operation since November 1955. However, some lots of wool committed for barter exchange may, upon further examination, be found unsuitable for use in Turkey because of being mothly or tender. If there are some further rejections of wools originally selected for barter, this wool will be offered for sale by competitive bid."

With the disposal of the stockpile as a wool bank or source, 1958 may open with a brighter outlook, as all New Years should. A number of factors are involved in making this come true. First, the situation in foreign markets must be considered. Average prices in Australia are reported as off by as much as 11 percent from a year ago and about 17 percent below the prices of the June auctions. Australian wool leaders maintain that the drop is not due to a slackening demand, but to the tight money market, particularly in England and France. The increase of the bank rate in England from 5 to 7 percent earlier this fall, as we mentioned last month, has prevented wool importers who operate on borrowed funds from building up any inventories on account of the higher interest rates.

France, on account of its money difficulties, has reduced all of its imports, including wool. Japan, it is said, is not able to buy wool because of unfavorable trade balances. Australian authorities say that "world inventories of wool are low by historic standards." There is some belief in our own country that the British discount rate will be lowered soon . . . but that may be only wishful thinking.

Foreign auctions close for the holidays. December 16 prices, as given in the Daily News Record of the 17th, are:

(All prices are clean basis, landed in Boston, with duty of 25½ cents paid.)

Type	Brisbane	Adelaide
55 (64/70s warp)	\$1.60
62 (64s warp and half warp)	1.53	\$1.47
63 (60/64s warp and half warp)	1.48	1.40
78 (64s good to average length)	1.49	1.44
64 (60s warp and half warp)	1.45	1.32
80 (60s good to average length)	1.41	1.29

Drought in Australia, according to

official estimates, will cut this year's world wool clip, although it will still be larger than that of 1956. World wool production for 1957 is now estimated at 5.02 billion pounds, greasy basis, compared with 4.96 billion pounds in 1956.

Estimated consumption of raw wool in the 11 countries that report on a quarterly basis continues higher in 1957 than in 1956. Foreign Crops and Markets, a USDA publication, says: "Total consumption during January-September 1957 is estimated at 1,457 million pounds compared with 1,387 million pounds a year earlier. Marked increases reported in Italy, Japan, France and the United Kingdom offset a sharp decline in the United States." The drop in the United States was from 342.7 million pounds (clean basis) in 1956 to 304.3 million pounds in the January to September period this year, an 11 percent fall.

In this connection, it must not be forgotten that the American market is absorbing a very considerable part of the output of foreign mills, and our own mills, the only outlet for domestic wools, are suffering as a result. Higher labor costs here give foreign mills a competitive advantage. Also, the competition from synthetics, we believe is greater in the United States than in other countries, although we have no figures at hand to support this. During the first ten months of this year, while wool consumption was falling off, the consumption of man-made fibers rose from 78,193,000 pounds to 86,735,000 pounds.

The Wool Grower's monthly survey shows little, if any activity in wool transactions in western producing areas. James M. Coon, president of the J. M. Coon Company at Portland, Oregon, writes: "There is an occasional small clip of lamb's wool and an occasional small clip of Valley wool that comes in and the growers are taking from 40 to 45 cents for it." A small quantity of 12-months' wool was sold in Texas at around \$1.48 clean basis, delivered Boston.

Wool Upholstery

Wool is apparently regaining some of its lost automobile upholstery market. Promotion efforts aimed at regaining this market have been under way for some time, and are presently reaching their peak. On his recent trip to Washington, D. C., Edwin E. Marsh, NWGA executive secretary, learned from T. B. Nilsen, former president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and now president of Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Company, that orders at his plant for automobile upholstery are considerably higher than they were a year ago.

Eisenhower's Plans for Renewal Of Trade Agreements Act Outlined

AT the President's meeting on December 3 the Congressional leaders were informed of his proposals with respect to renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, which are designed to provide the necessary new tariff bargaining authority for an adequate period with safeguards for the American economy. Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks and Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, C. Douglas Dillon, announced details of the Administration proposals on December 9.

It is proposed that authority to enter into trade agreements would be ex-

tended for five years from the date of its expiration on June 30, 1958. New tariff reduction authority will be proposed as follows:

The President would be authorized to reduce any rate of duty existing on July 1, 1958:

(a) By five percent of the duty annually for five successive years. However, as an alternative, he could reduce a duty by this same total amount over a 3-year period if no yearly reduction exceeded 10 percent of the duty.

(b) By three percentage points *ad valorem*, without any yearly reduction exceeding one percentage point.

(c) To 50 percent *ad valorem* if an existing duty is in excess of that amount. In such cases not more than one-third of the total reduction could be made in any one year.

These would be alternative methods which could not be used cumulatively.

All safeguards for American industry contained in the present act would be continued. In addition, increased authority will be sought to raise duties to remedy threatened or actual serious injury to domestic industries when found necessary after escape clause investigations. The President would be authorized to raise the duty in such cases to 50 percent above the rate of duty in effect on July 1, 1934 (instead of 50 percent above the lower duties of July 1, 1945, as in existing law.)

The President's proposals would also authorize the immediate institution of escape clause proceedings after peril point investigations disclose that existing rates of duty threaten or cause serious injury, rather than delaying such investigations until after the President has sought to negotiate increases in duty with foreign countries, in accordance with existing law. These changes will enable more prompt and effective action in serious injury cases.

—Administration Release

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1957

	CLEAN BASIS		GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON					
	PRICES	%	ARBITRARY	SHRINKAGE	PERCENTAGES (3)			
				%	%			
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)								
Fine:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.35—1.45	56	\$.59—	.64	59	\$.55—	.59	64 \$.49— .52
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.25—1.35	55	.56—	.61	60	.50—	.54	65 .44— .47
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.05—1.15	56	.46—	.51	61	.41—	.45	66 .36— .39
One-half Blood:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.30	51	.59—	.64	54	.55—	.60	57 .52— .56
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.20	52	.55—	.58	55	.52—	.54	58 .48— .50
Three-eighths Blood:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.10—1.20	48	.57—	.62	51	.54—	.59	54 .51— .55
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	49	.51—	.54	52	.48—	.50	55 .45— .47
One-quarter Blood:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.15	46	.57—	.62	48	.55—	.60	50 .53— .58
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50—	.53	49	.49—	.51	51 .47— .49
*Low-quarter Blood:	.90— .95	41	.53—	.56	43	.51—	.54	45 .50— .52
*Common & Braid.....	.85— .90	40	.51—	.54	42	.49—	.52	44 .48— .50

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.35	57	.54—	.58	59	.51—	.55	61 .49— .53
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.25	59	.47—	.51	61	.45—	.49	63 .42— .46

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.45—1.55	54	.67—	.71	58	.61—	.65	62 .55— .59
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.35—1.45	55	.61—	.65	59	.55—	.59	63 .50— .54
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.25—1.35	57	.54—	.58	61	.49—	.53	65 .44— .47
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.25—1.35	55	.56—	.61	58	.53—	.57	61 .49— .53
*Fall (% and over).....	1.10—1.20	56	.49—	.53	59	.45—	.49	62 .42— .46

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

World Trade Advisory Committee Formed

SECRETARY of Commerce Sinclair Weeks has established a World Trade Advisory Committee of 60 prominent American business executives to advise the Department in formulating policies and programs promoting international trade, travel, and investment.

In making this announcement on December 6, 1957, Secretary Weeks said: "We in the Department of Commerce plan to meet periodically with these businessmen who have so generously offered their time and experience in accepting membership on this committee. In this fast-moving era, it is imperative that we obtain as full knowledge as possible of the interests, needs, and views of the U. S. foreign trade community as well as their assistance in determining how the Department's foreign trade responsibilities can best be carried out."

The first meeting of the Committee was held on December 16 at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Among topics discussed were East-West trade, export control policies, pending renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, U. S. private investment overseas, the international trade fair and trade missions programs, and prospects for further development of world trade.



EAT LAMB • WEAR WOOL • FOR HEALTH, BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent

R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon



Your Auxiliary President Reports

December 18, 1957
St. Onge,
South Dakota

Dear Members and Friends,
of the
Wool Growing Empire

MY last monthly message for this year to you fine women, is written at a time when all of the world is rejoicing with the coming of the Holiday Season.

This beautiful season is a time for "thoughts" of those we like so well. In behalf of my officers and myself, I wish to greet you. May the New Year have lots of joy for you along the pathway, as good days come and go.

"And There Were—Shepherds—In The Field,"—St. Luke, 2:8. Just as in Bible days, there are still shepherds, but also there are the shepherdesses in great numbers roving the wool growing empire, spreading Good Tidings to the young ladies and women about the "Make It Yourself With Wool" project. These volunteers are working untiringly to promote this contest which is labeled as the finest contest in the Nation. I cannot thank them personally so I have mailed a "Thank You" letter to all 243 women who are district and State contest directors of the 18 States.

We are all so thankful for the funds that come to us from the ASPC. This money enabled the States to bring their district and county directors to the State MIYWW contest. At this time they are getting together to work out the plans for the state-wide contest and exchanging ideas. This is the cooperation we need to assure us the contest will never be disbanded in the States. Also all of the State directors will have the opportunity of coming to the National Contest this year in Phoenix. There we have set up meetings they can all attend. It is not just my word but the word of many outsiders that the MIYWW contest is expanding very proudly. Much credit goes

to the Auxiliary members for the work of these past 11 years in the contest.

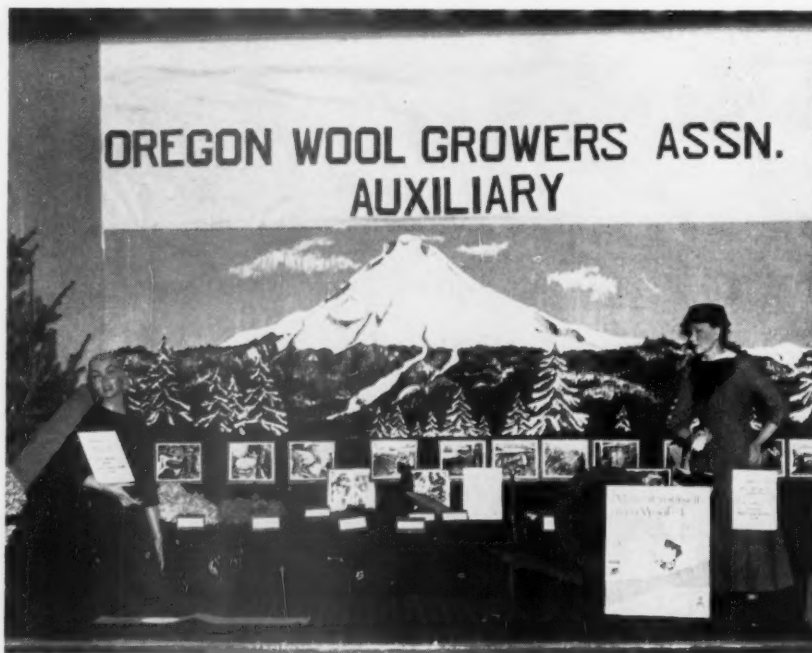
After the Style Revue in Los Angeles, I went directly to Minneapolis for the contest there on Monday, November 18. All of the contest activities were held in Dayton's beautiful Sky Room. It was adorned in splendor for the coming season. The State Director Miss Ethel Gustafson and Mrs. Mildred Harrington had set up a well-planned program for the day. Luncheon at noon was the courtesy of the Minnesota Wool Growers Association with Carl and Leonard Nadasdy as managers. I was privileged to have the honor of awarding the prizes to the three groups of contestants. The National Auxiliary is happy to welcome Minnesota to the finals at Phoenix for the first time.

The National Auxiliary and the Wool Bureau, Inc., are working very closely on plans for additional contest States to be added to our group. The first requirement is that these States set up concrete regula-

tions and have a women's organization ready to sponsor the contest. This assures a State of a harmonious future in the MIYWW contest.

The South Dakota State Contest, held November 23, was a success, drawing a large attendance. Perhaps the Kiddies In Wool show that is staged the same evening is responsible for many folks' coming to the contest. Some children are viewed by 10 or more fond relatives. This is the outstanding result of this Kiddie show—some of the sub-debs in the contest now are girls who were in the Kiddie parade in the beginning year of 1951. These little children model garments made for them of 100 percent wool—many of the models are boys.

December 3-5, I accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ed Marty to Miles City, Montana to attend the State convention and contest. Mrs. Charles Eidel, Great Falls, was a busy woman presiding over the Auxiliary meetings and supervising the contest in the absence of the director. I noted a firm pact in the cooperation of the sewing directors



AT OREGON STATE FAIR

Members of the Women's Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers Association planned and produced the informative booth pictured above. The exhibit shows the wool fiber going through the various stages before it can become a woolen garment. The booth publicized the Make It Yourself With Wool Sewing contest.

and the officers, resulting in many names being added to the membership of the State Auxiliary. I was given the opportunity of addressing the Auxiliary members at a meeting, also the ladies attending the luncheon. What fun it is to meet all of these fine women from over the State.

I would like to urge the women to attend the men's meetings whenever possible. I have done this and have had the men say that they wished the women would come. You will hear reports and see pictures on advertising wool and lamb from ASPC leaders; talks on sheep legislation from President Don Clyde and Senator Frank A. Barrett. Too, the discussion on diseases, nutrition, etc. will not come amiss. I will expect to see all of you in attendance at the Monday and Tuesday joint meetings at the National convention in Phoenix.

Since taking over this honored position of president of your Auxiliary, I have traveled over 15,000 miles in the interest of the wool and lamb industry. Every mile my faith has been increased because God has ridden in the seat beside me and my journeys have been safe ones. I have met with the finest people who are vitally interested in the future of our products. Lamb and wool are in the vocabulary of all of the nation's people. Do not let up on the advertising of these items. It is the future security of our industry that we should strive to attain.

With personal regards to all, I am,

Cordially yours,

—Mrs. Rudie (Mabel) Mick, President

Pre-Convention Promotion Panel Will be 'Unusual'

YOU will want to be at the presentation of the lamb and wool promotion programs of the American Sheep Producers Council and the Wool Bureau, Inc. on Monday, January 20, 1958 at 2 p.m. in the Turquoise Room at the Westward Ho Hotel in Phoenix.

"Unusual and exciting" describes the way in which the wool promotion work will be presented, according to Wool Bureau President Max Schmitt. Taking part in this "spectacular" will be Miss Toni Robin, director of Women's Wear Promotion; Lawrence Maloney, director of Men's Wear Promotion, and Robert H. Baldwin, director of the west coast office of the Wool Bureau.

President G. N. Winder of the American Sheep Producers Council will tell of the progress in widening the outlets for lamb. He will be assisted by Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, director of ASPC's Consumer Service Department. Mrs. Hammersley will be available for consultations and discussion with the Auxiliary members throughout the convention.

And, if any other inducement is needed, some very valuable door prizes are being offered at this session for both men and women—so be sure to attend this special promotion session, Monday afternoon, January 20.

29th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Women's Auxiliary

National Wool Growers Association

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1958

- 12:00 Noon Luncheon for Contest Directors and Auxiliary Presidents
Saratoga Room
Hosts: The Wool Bureau, Inc.
- 1:00-5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Kachina Lounge
- 1:30 P.M. Make It Yourself With Wool Contest Meeting
Corral Room
- 6:30 P.M. Executive Board Dinner Meeting
Saratoga Room

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1958

- 1:00-5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Mezzanine
- 2:00 P.M. Ladies Attend Pre-Convention Feature
Expanding the Demand for Your Products—Lamb and Wool
Turquoise Room
- 6:00 P.M. Barbecue and Dance
Bud Brown's Barn
Hosts: Arizona Wool Growers Association

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1958

- 8:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Kachina Lounge
- 9:30 A.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers Association
Thunderbird Room
- 12:15 P.M. Luncheon (Guests by Invitation)
Turquoise Room
Hosts: F. W. Woolworth Company
- 2:30 P.M. First Auxiliary Convention Session (All Ladies Attend)
Council Room
- 8:00 P.M. FASHION SHOW
Thunderbird Room
- MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL
Sponsored jointly by the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc.
- MISS WOOL OF TEXAS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1958

- 9:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Kachina Lounge
- 9:00 A.M. Second Auxiliary Convention Session (All Ladies Attend)
Turquoise Room
- 12:00 Noon Ladies Luncheon and Sightseeing Tour
Camelback Inn
Entertainment at Luncheon
Chairman: Mrs. Louis Espil, Litchfield Park, Arizona
(Purchase tickets at Registration Desk, Monday, January 20.)
- 6:00 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR
Turquoise Room
- 7:00 P.M. BANQUET, FLOOR SHOW AND DANCE
Thunderbird Room

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1958

- 8:00 A.M. Post-Executive Board Breakfast Meeting
Saratoga Room

CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON & SONS, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
CURTIS, FRANK B.
Wolf, Wyoming
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
KAISER, A. C. (AL)
Center, Colorado
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS, DON & R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
SPENCER, CHARLES F.
Big Piney, Wyoming
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

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Amity, Oregon

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Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
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Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
Hampshires
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
LINFORD, A. R.
Raymond, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD
Ephraim, Utah
KELSTROM RANCH
Freda, North Dakota
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
Farm, Inc.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Node, Wyoming

THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

ROMELDALES

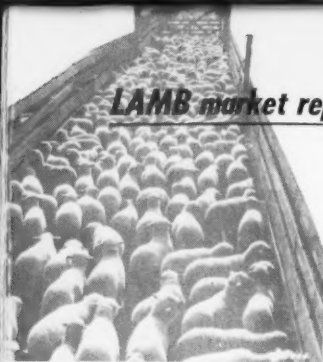
SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
COGHILL, LOUIS W.
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
HINTON, T. R.
Keller, Texas
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Springville, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
STEADMAN, L. R.
R. D. 1, Sandy, Utah
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN
Spearfish, South Dakota
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana



Slaughter Lamb and Ewe Prices Strengthen on Reduced Receipts

December 30, 1957

STRENGTHENING slaughter lamb interest moved December prices to top ranges as the month ended. Reduced receipts from a month ago and a year ago, accredited to increasing interest and holdover of breeding stock, produced increased buyer competition with resulting higher prices.

The late-year price rally was widespread and reached all classifications of slaughter lambs and sheep, as well as feeder lambs at most major terminal markets.

Choice and prime slaughter lamb offerings sold in a \$21.50 to \$24 price area. The low price was paid at Ogden for limited offerings grading choice, and the high price was registered at Chicago as December ended. Most sales of top quality slaughter lambs were made near \$22.50.

In good and choice classifications, a \$20 to \$23.25 price range was reported. The top price was paid at Omaha late in December. Most of these more plentiful offerings sold near \$22, except at Ogden and Ft. Worth, where prices were \$.50 to \$1 lower.

Prices paid for choice and prime dressed carcasses in New York held very steady during December. Top lamb carcasses sold from \$47 to \$54. Good and choice dressed carcasses sold in a \$45 to \$53 price range during most of the month.

Strong demand for good and choice ewes, classified as slaughter type, moved December's prices to the highest area since March of 1957. Apparent interest in returning these older ewes to farms for breeding purposes accounted for higher prices. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$6.50 to \$9, with the top price being paid at Chicago, Omaha and Ogden.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold from \$3.50 (briefly at Ogden) to \$9, paid at Ft. Worth. Most of these offerings sold in a \$5 to \$6 price range.

Demand for feeder lambs remained strong throughout December. Good and choice feeder lamb offerings sold at

major reporting markets in the following price ranges:

Omaha—\$20 to \$22.75
Denver—\$22 to \$23.25
Ogden—\$20 to \$21
Ft. Worth—\$20 to \$22.25

Country Sales and Contracting

COLORADO

Near 30 loads of mostly choice fed woolled lambs, scaling from 93 pounds to 110 pounds, sold during the month from \$22.75 to \$23.50, the top price being paid late in the month.

A few loads of good and choice fed woolled lambs in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado brought \$22.25 to 22.50, with 3 to 4 percent shrink at country weighing point. A few loads sold up to \$22.75 and were delivered to a nearby packing plant.

MONTANA

Sheep trading was seasonally quiet in Montana during December.

Some 1,300 head of whitefaced Canadian yearling ewes brought \$26 per head laid down in northern Montana.

A few carloads of fed, choice woolled lambs sold in the Sidney area at \$21. Similar grades of 117- to 119-pound shorn lambs with strong number one pelts sold at \$20.60 to \$20.75.

WYOMING

In northeastern Wyoming, a 2,400 head string of whitefaced ewes estimated from one to two year service turned at \$20 per head. These were bred to blackfaced bucks for April 15 lambing.

CALIFORNIA

At least 14 loads of choice and prime pellet-fed slaughter lambs carrying number one pelts sold in southern California at \$22 to \$23 during December. Good and choice lambs carrying number one to fall shorn pelts in northern California sold from \$21 to \$22.

ARIZONA

A contract for 10,000 head of fed lambs was made in Arizona during December for future delivery at \$22.

UTAH

Around 10 loads of good to choice Utah woolled slaughter lambs sold on a California account at \$22.50. One load of 1,800 head of mixed slaughter and feeder lambs sold at \$22 straight across.

CORRECTION

In the December issue you carried a letter from me in which I said the Fish and Game Department is keeping coyote numbers down. I should have said the Fish and Wildlife Service. I am very sorry I made this error, and I would like to have you correct it. The Fish and Wildlife Service is doing a very good job and should have the credit for it.

—John Amestoy
Hinsdale, Montana

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1957	1956
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Eleven Months.....	12,256,000	13,165,000
Week Ended Dec. 21		Dec. 22
Slaughter at Major Centers	185,414	206,890
Chicago Average Lamb Prices: (wooled).....		
Choice and Prime	\$23.12	\$19.78
Good and Choice	22.00	18.65
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds	\$50.00	\$38.70
Choice, 45-55 pounds	47.75	37.20
Good, All Weights	45.50	35.00

Federally Inspected Slaughter—November

	1957	1956
Cattle	1,515,000	1,807,000
Calves	598,000	763,000
Hogs	5,505,000	6,559,000
Sheep and Lambs	958,000	1,139,000

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Around the Range Country

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE WEATHER AND RANGE CONDITIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16, 1957.

PASTURES

Warm weather and rainfall near the end of the week were very beneficial for pastures and ranges in California, with a decided improvement noted in southern grazing areas. Elsewhere in the West, pastures are in good condition and open ranges are providing adequate forage for most livestock. Abundant feed is also available from wheat pastures and harvested corn, milo, and sorghum fields in the Great Plains. The extremely cold weather about the mid-week slowed the growth of winter grasses from Texas eastward to the Atlantic coast, but most pastures are still providing good grazing.

COLORADO

Center, Saguache County
November 12, 1957

Sheep are in the best condition I have ever seen. Forage on the winter range is excellent.

We are keeping about 200 head of ewe lambs per thousand ewes. There will be slightly fewer bred ewes carried over this winter because of the drought. I turned the bucks in 10 days earlier this year—on November 10.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at from \$25 to \$30 per head. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have brought \$26.

No wool has been sold here recently. Talk is that it should move between 40 and 50 cents at shearing time.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 per ton—\$10 to \$12 cheaper than a year ago. As a winter supplement we use 20 percent corn cake pellets at a cost of \$69.50 per ton.

Coyotes are more numerous, as we have been having trouble finding trappers.

—J. R. Bernard

Glenwood Springs, Garfield County
December 6, 1957

We have more trouble with coyotes on our forest range than we do in the lower country. I think we are getting pretty good results from the 1080 stations that are put out by our Govern-

ment trappers. Trouble is, we don't have enough trappers on the forest.

Some yearling ewes have sold recently at from \$28 to \$30 per head. This price was paid for both fine-wooled ewes and whitefaced crossbreds.

Both ewe lamb and bred ewe numbers will be about the same this year as last. Breeding season is in the forefront of November.

Forage on the winter range is very good—much better than it has been for several years. We have had plenty of moisture here—just enough snow for sheep.

No supplemental feeding has been done here yet. Later on, we will feed corn or corn cubes. This will cost us about \$70.20 per ton. Alfalfa hay costs \$12 to \$15 per ton loose, and \$15 to \$18 per ton baled. This is about 75 percent of last year's cost.

—Vernon Bruce

Redvale, Montrose County
December 7, 1957

We are carrying over only about one-half as many ewe lambs this winter as we did last; however, most outfits here have from three to four times as many this year. We will feed a few more bred ewes this winter, as will most of our neighbors. Part of our herd is bred near the 10th of November, the rest on November 26.

Winter range forage is good. Sagebrush is good and there are lots of weeds. Grasses are only fair. Sheep are generally fat, although they have shrunk from the recent cold, stormy spell. The weather has been harmful to field pastures.

We are feeding our yearlings and ewe lambs some homemade 22 percent protein pellets. They cost us about \$60 per ton. Baled alfalfa is selling at \$20 per ton—about \$5 to \$7 cheaper than a year ago.

Some whitefaced crossbred ewes have sold here at \$30 per head.

Plenty of Mexican herders are available here.

There are more coyotes this year.

The National Wool Grower

The Fish & Wildlife Service is unable to control them.

We've had continually wet weather since October 10, and a lot of grain and hay is still in the fields and can't be harvested.

—William E. Bray

Walden, Jackson County

December 13, 1957

We don't have any winter grazing. We feed six months out of the year. Alfalfa hay is costing us \$25 per ton baled at the dealers; it is \$33 per ton delivered here.

Some large cattle ranchers won't let trappers on their holdings, and we have more coyotes here than usual.

We have a very clean wool clip, as there is no sand or dirt to blow into the wool. We have snow from November 'till May 15.

The number of ewe lambs carried over this winter is about the same as a year ago. Bred ewe numbers will be about 80 percent of what we had a year ago. We turn the bucks in with the ewes December 25.

—Fred E. Brands

IDAHO

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County

December 5, 1957

Hay prices are much lower this year. Loose alfalfa sells at \$8 per ton, while baled hay is bringing from \$10 to \$12.

My small sheep flock is in very good shape, although we've had cold, dry weather here lately. We feed some 16 percent protein pellets during lambing. We paid \$72 per ton for this type of concentrate a year ago.

Everyone is holding their whitefaced ewe lambs this year. I would guess there are about one-quarter more bred ewes on farms this year. Breeding season runs from August to October.

More coyotes this year are apparently due to improperly set bait stations.

Most yearling ewes sold here at \$26 to \$27 per head.

—William O'Brien

Kimberly, Twin Falls County

December 8, 1957

I believe sheepmen in Idaho have had a better than average year. Feed conditions were excellent in the early summer; lambs were good; prices were

not good enough—but they were more stable than usual.

Forage on winter ranges is average. Very nice weather here has made good feeding lately. Baled alfalfa hay sells at \$12 to \$14 per ton—\$5 to \$6 per ton lower than a year ago. Later on, as winter supplements, we feed alfalfa hay, oats and cubes. Cubes cost us about \$58 per ton.

There seem to be fewer ewe lambs in our country this winter. Bred ewe numbers should be the same, possibly higher on the farms. We start lambing about February 5.

We are feeding a band of ewe lambs this winter.

The herder situation is all right here now, but it will get tight later on in the spring.

Coyotes are more numerous. They must be learning to live with 1080.

—John Noh

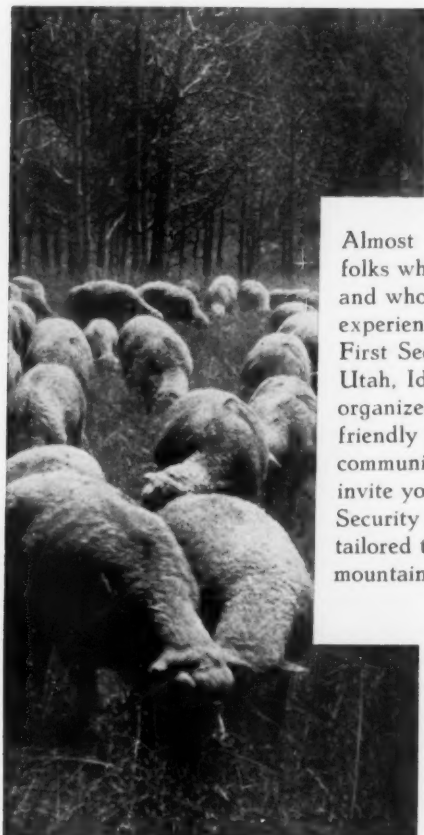
Leadore, Lemhi County

December 12, 1957

Winter forage conditions are possibly a little better than average here. Sheep flocks are also in good condition.

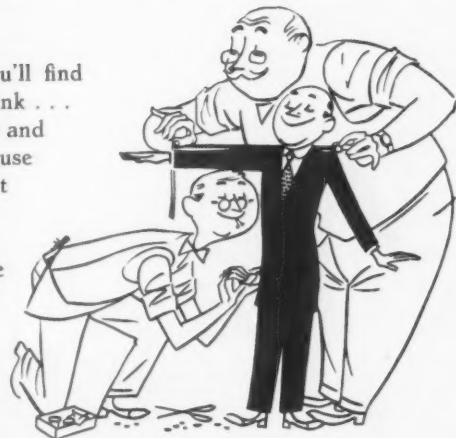
More coyotes here probably result from no price for coyote fur and no bounty.

We haven't had to do any feeding yet.



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Baled alfalfa is selling at \$12 per ton, much lower than a year ago.

About the same number of ewe lambs and bred ewes will be carried over this winter as there were last year.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold at \$28.50 per head.

—J. K. Ohman

MONTANA

Christiana, Fergus County
December 15, 1957

Coyotes are on the increase. Apparently no one wants to kill them and they surely give us a bad time.

Our sheep are in good condition. We are carrying more ewe lambs this year than last and I believe the number of ewes bred is larger than a year ago.

There have been some recent sales of yearling ewes. One bunch of fine-wooled yearling ewes brought \$29 per head and another \$32. White-faced crossbreds have been selling all the way from \$26 to \$32 a head.

I feed hay, barley and cake during the winter. Baled hay is costing \$20 to \$22 a ton, about \$10 less than last year. Barley costs \$1.20 a hundred and cake \$69 a ton.

—Frank Andrews

Dillon, Beaverhead County
December 7, 1957

There are larger percentages of both ewe lambs and bred ewes being carried over here this year than there were a year ago. Breeding season began November 10.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$28 per head.

It's a little harder to poison coyotes here lately. They don't feed on the baits (that is, 1080) we have anymore.

There is a lot of good feed of high quality on the winter range. It has been cool here. We've had considerable moisture with no heavy snows. Moisture has been just enough to keep range feed soft.

A year ago, hay was selling for up to \$22 per ton. This year, it is available for \$10 to \$12 per ton loose and \$14 to \$18 per ton baled. We will feed 20 percent Purina Range Checkers later on.

—Hans C. Anderson

Plevna, Fallon County
November 25, 1957

Hay is much cheaper here than it was a year ago. Loose alfalfa is selling at \$12 per ton, while baled hay brings \$18 per ton. As a winter supplement we use 20 percent protein cake with molasses. This costs us \$60 per ton, using some cheap barley.

We are keeping a few more sheep and

fewer cattle this winter. We are keeping our best ewe lambs. Breeding season for ewes runs from November 15 to about December 7.

A few older herders are filling all the demand in this area.

I've heard of a few coyotes being seen. They don't take that highly potent poison as well as they used to.

—R. H. Tunby

Sheridan, Madison County
December 6, 1957

During bucking we feed our ewes with cubes. We feed some 20 percent molasses cubes in the winter at a cost of about \$74 per ton.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at from \$17 to \$20 per ton—about \$3 per ton cheaper than a year ago.

Excellent weather here of late has improved feed conditions. Sheep flocks are in good condition, too.

Bred ewe and ewe lamb numbers will be about the same as a year ago. Breeding season started here on October 25.

We haven't had any trouble getting herders.

Coyotes bothered us more on the forest this year than they did last summer. I believe it was because we didn't have enough poisoned baits out.

—Chris Anderson

NEW MEXICO

Duran, Torrance County
December 6, 1957

Forage here is only fair. It was a dry summer and didn't start raining until the last part of August. We've had good moisture lately, and sheep flocks are in pretty good condition.

We have been feeding 41 percent cottonseed cake pellets and shell corn. This costs us \$62 per ton. Baled hay prices run from \$26 to \$29 per ton—higher than a year ago.

Breeding season runs from December 1 to 5. Bred ewe numbers will be about the same, as will ewe lamb numbers.

There are very few coyotes here. Poisoning has about killed them off.

The National Wool Growers Association has done a very good job for the sheepmen of the Nation. Thanks goes to our officials.

—Alex Hindi & Son

OREGON

Ontario, Malheur County
December 7, 1957

Winter range is in very good condition. Pasturing conditions are excellent, although it has been cold and dry in the past 30 days.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$12 to \$15 per ton, nearly 50 percent cheaper



1957 INTERNATIONAL SHEEP SHEARING CHAMPIONS crowned in Chicago Union Stockyards. Chester Baker, 19, from Palmyra, Virginia, at left, and Charles Swaim, 23 of Ottumwa, Iowa, took top honors in the National 4-H and Professional Sheep Shearing Contest respectively at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago Union Stockyards in December. The young 4-H'er had a score of 92.95 out of a possible 100 to win over 28 other 4-H'ers from 21 states. Swaim retained his professional crown by outshearing 32 shearers. Shearers were competing for college scholarships and cash awards donated by Sunbeam Corporation, sponsors of the contest.

than a year ago. As a winter supplement we feed 32 percent checker cubes. They cost us \$88 per ton.

There is an increase in the number of ewe lambs being held over. Bred ewe numbers are about the same. Breeding season began on September 1.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$25 per head. Whitefaced crossbreds have brought from \$25 to \$30 per head.

We've had no trouble with herders or with coyotes.

—Fred W. Trenkel

Powell Butte, Crook County
December 11, 1957

Considerably more ewe lambs are being carried through the winter in this area. Bred ewe numbers are about 25 percent higher. Breeding season here is in August.

Winter forage is fair, and sheep flocks are in average condition. We need moisture. We've done some supplemental feeding. We feed 15 percent protein pellets at a cost of about \$52 per ton. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton. Baled hay brings \$20 per ton. These prices are a little cheaper than last year's.

Coyotes are numerous, but we have not yet been bothered.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Morristown, Corson
December 14, 1957

We have been having warm and dry weather; a little too warm for corn. Forage on the winter range is good and the sheep are in excellent condition. We feed alfalfa and corn as supplements during the winter. Baled alfalfa hay is costing from \$10 to \$14 per ton, much cheaper than last year.

Very few ewe lambs from this area went to market this fall. Also, I believe more ewes are being kept over this year. There have been some recent sales of fine-wooled yearlings at \$27 per head.

Experienced herders are hard to find.

—Charles G. Duncan

UTAH

Layton, Davis County
December 15, 1957

It has been a good year. First we had a good lambing and lots of rain which made the lambs heavier than usual. Some people are worried about Sputnik, but I know a lot of Forest permittees are more worried about reductions in numbers than they are about Sputniks.

Sheep are going into the winter in better than average flesh. The winter is mild, and on the winter range in Box Elder County, the grass is green and an inch long.

—Dell H. Adams

WYOMING

Gillette, Campbell County
December 9, 1957

Weather here of late has been varied. We've had some snow—it comes

and goes, but there have been no adverse effects on very good forage conditions.

We've fed some range cubes and 20 percent commercial feed. This costs us \$75 per ton. Baled alfalfa is selling

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